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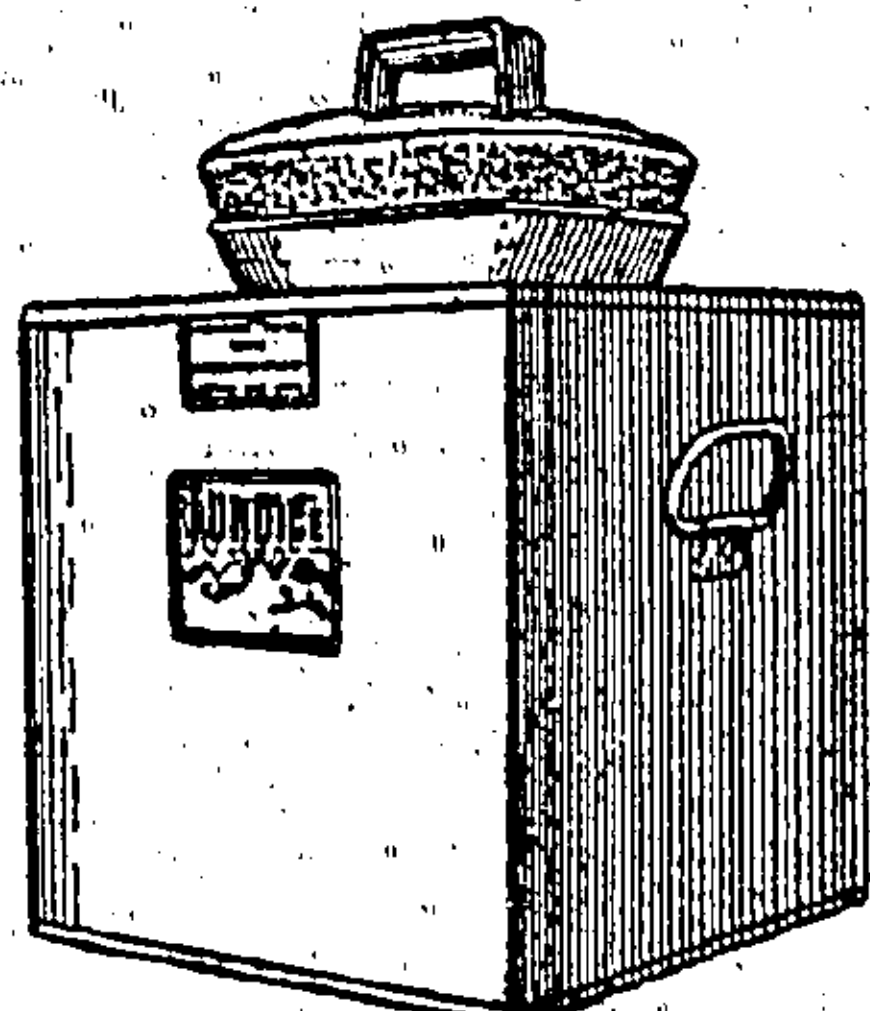
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"THE MYSTERIOUS MR. X" AND HIS NEFARIOUS TRAFFIC.

HOW SCOTLAND YARD BROKE UP AN INTERNATIONAL GANG.

NIGHT HAUNTS OF SOHO RAIDED.

[By HERBERT FIELD.]

[EXCLUSIVE TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

I first met the "Princess" in a French restaurant in Old Compton Street, Soho. It was raining hard outside and sheer misery engendered by the sickly gleam of electric lights reflected from wet, greasy asphalt drove me to seek consolation in the warm, cosy restaurant which is one of the chief haunts of London's Bohemians. After a modest six-course dinner, I sat quietly sipping a glass of 1915 Beaune in a palm-shrouded corner, listening to the orchestra playing the intermezzo from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana."

The "Princess" took her seat at the next table during the middle of the violin solo, the *frou-frou* of her dress distracting my attention from the orchestra. I glanced quickly in her direction—and immediately forgot the music. One would not be human not to be impressed by her stately figure, finely-chiselled features, and expressive, dark-lashed eyes.

"Palming" the Dope.

Apparently ill at ease, she glanced nervously in my direction and then looked back toward the curtained door. Feigning disinterest, I transferred my attention to the band, at the same time watching the lady covertly. As the waiter left her table after depositing a half-bottle of wine before her, she gave another nervous glance around and then, stealthily opening her handbag, shook the contents of a small envelope into the ornamental pot at her elbow containing a palm.

As she did so, the waiter suddenly returned, leaned over and whispered quietly into her ear. Turning deathly pale, she rose and, denly to her feet, drew her wand closely around her, bowed shortly to the "waiter" and followed him from the room. My curiosity raised to a high pitch, I took another look at the "waiter" whose face was turned partly in my direction and received something in the nature of a shock when I recognised the features of a Scotland Yard detective who was a very close friend of mine. A few minutes later, dressed in an ordinary dinner jacket and his figure more erect, he returned to my table and shared the remains of my wine.

"I noticed you were interested in the lady who has just left. No doubt you know the story. You might as well know the finale, old man," he said.

Police Raid Planned.

I didn't know the story, but by discreet questioning, discovered that the present "Princess"—member of a very well-known Russian family—was known by the police to be connected with a gang of cocaine smugglers who were exceptionally active in London at that time. She was known to frequent that particular restaurant and pass on the "dope" to her clients, mostly women of a certain class and degenerate professional men.

Her arrest was intended that evening, but the gang had got wind of the intention of the police and had succeeded in warning their "clients." Unfortunately, however, the "Princess" was shadowed too closely and her confederates were unable to get into contact with her without arousing the suspicions of the detectives.

The leader of the orchestra, who was also a member of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard, and my friend, had kept her under observation by means of a wall-mirror. It was a simple matter to retrieve sufficient of the "snow" from the palm pot to bring about the conviction and subsequent deportation of the bogus "Princess."

By being present at the arrest, I was enabled to secure a "scoop" for my paper and then began my special campaign as a reporter with the special campaign of the police and Home Office against the "dope" evil in London.

A Powerful Gang.

It was a known fact that no fewer than 2,150 people were members of one gang alone. Chemists, doctors, and other professional men of the more shady order, waiters, musicians, newboys, tax-drivers, prostitutes, and many other people less likely to attract official attention from the authorities, were paid members of the gang, besides a coterie of crooks of both sexes.

Authorities Baffled.

While it was well-known that opium, heroin, morphine and cocaine were smuggled in large quantities from the Continent, it was exceedingly difficult to discover by what means the "dope" came into the country. Ports were watched for the ingress and egress of well-known criminals. Many of these were arrested and submitted to most rigorous search and cross-examination but without avail.

The Customs authorities redoubled their efforts to assist the police. Chief Constable Wensley, Chief Inspector Savage, and other members of Scotland Yard organised a concentrated campaign at the request of the Home Secretary, and wholesale arrests in various parts of the country and in London followed.

Still the traffic continued and the police, to their chagrin, discovered that it was next to impossible to bring the chief persons responsible to book. A chance arrest of an ex-solicitor who was caught trafficking in heroin and cocaine, revealed the fact that the activities of the authorities had brought about an "amalgamation" of the principal smugglers, and a large gang, controlled by a "board," had come into being. The head of the "board" exercised a tremendous power over his followers, and, surrounded by mystery, would have provided an excellent character study for an Edgar Wallace novel. He was said to be the most-feared crook in Europe.

The Mills Grind Slowly.

As Scotland Yard increased its activities, so the organisation of the gang increased in efficiency. Espionage on the part of the Yard was followed by espionage equally as brilliant on the part of the smugglers. The authorities quickly realised that it was of no use arresting the "clients" of the gang in order to stop the traffic. These people were only the dupes of others. Rather, it was a more sound policy to shadow these people and ascertain from what source they obtained the drugs. The agents were in turn watched closely and other "go-between" were identified by the police.

Still no arrests were made, despite an outcry in the columns of the Press. I too, fell into the common error and criticised the apparent slackness of the authorities in its usual dignified manner, however the Yard refrained from replying to criticism or making its policy known to the public.

Purely by chance, I became possessed of some startling information concerning the gang's activities. In an Italian cafe in Dean Street, frequented mainly by loose women and international crooks, I overheard a French detective talking with a Scotland Yard man, whose villainous appearance had

(Continued on Page 2.)

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(May 2.)

M.O.L. and H.K.W.G. Bridge Party, Taikoo Club.

Queen's Theatre: "The Iron Mark."

World Theatre: "London after Midnight."

Star Theatre: "Let Women Alone," 6.30 p.m.

Italian Opera Co.: "Carmen," Star Theatre, 8.15 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Friday.

(May 3.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Military Athletic Meeting, Soekunpoo, 4.25 p.m.

H.K. Football Referees Association Meeting, Scandal Point, 6 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The River Pirate."

World Theatre: "Good Morning Judge."

Star Theatre: "The Street Angel," 5.30 p.m.

Italian Opera Co.: "La Bohème," Star Theatre, 8.15 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

European Malls:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Hong Hwa), Europe via Siberia (Haruna Maru).

Saturday.

(May 4.)

Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanling.

Cheung Chau Government School Athletic Meeting, 11 a.m.

Military Athletic Meeting, Soekunpoo, 3 p.m.

Tennis:—"A" Division: M.B.K. v. Hong Kong C.C., Chinese R.C. v. Kowloon C.C., Indian R.C. v. Recreation, "B" Division: Kowloon C.C. v. Hong Kong C.C., R.E. and B.S. v. Recreation, Nippon Club v. Y.M.C.A. University v. M.B.K.

"C" Division: R.A.O.C. v. Craignower, Hong Kong C.C. v. Recreation, Civil Service v. Chinese.

Lawn Bowls—First Division: Taikoo v. Craignower, Civil Service v. Kowloon C.C., Police v. Kowloon Docks, Recreation v. Kow-

loon Bowling Green. Second Division: Craignower v. Taikoo, Kowloon C.C. v. Civil Service, Kowloon Bowling Green v. Recreation, Hong Kong Electric v. Yacht Club.

Queen's Theatre: "The River Pirate."

World Theatre: "Good Morning Judge."

Star Theatre: "The Street Angel" at 2.30 and 5.30 p.m.

Italian Opera Co.: "Tales of Hoffman," Star Theatre, 8.15 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

European Malls:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, papers (Kraikang), Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Haruna Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.

(May 5.)

Rogation Sunday.

Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanling.

Queen's Theatre: "Bringing up Father."

World Theatre: "Service for Ladies," 5.15 and 8.15 p.m.; Chinese Picture "The Girl General" Part I, 2.30 and 7.15 p.m.

Star Theatre: "Buttons."

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MOTORIZING TO COST MORE?

PROPOSED TAX ON PETROL.

LICENCE-FEES TO BE INCREASED.

The report is published of the Committee appointed, to consider and advise the Government, on the taxation of motor vehicles. The Committee recommend that the tax on motor vehicles be as follows:—

1.—A duty of 10 cents per gallon on light oils, as defined by the Home Regulations [see Annexures I. and II.]. No rebate to be allowed on such oils used for purposes other than fuel for motor vehicles.

2.—In addition to the above:—

(a) Private motor cars and motor cycles, \$2 for each unit or part of a unit of horse-power. Such horse power to be calculated in the same way as in England. Side cars to motor cycles \$5 in addition.

(b) Hackney motor (vehicles standing or plying for hire, buses, etc.).

Per seating capacity for each seat excluding the driver's seat \$10.

(c) Commercial goods vehicles constructed or adapted for use and used solely for the conveyance of goods in the course of trade.

Weight unladen. Annual Licence.

Not exceeding 12 cwt. \$24.

Exceeding 12 cwt. but not exceeding 1 ton 36

Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 1½ tons 48

For each additional half ton or part 12

The above annual licence fees are for vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres. The licence fees for vehicles fitted with solid tyres shall be 100 per cent. in addition to the above for each pair of wheels so fitted.

3.—It is also recommended that registration discs be carried on the vehicles themselves similar to the discs in use in Great Britain. This is an easy method to check that licence fees have been duly paid.

4.—This is on similar lines to the motor taxation in England which is set forth below:—

(i.) A duty of 4d. a gallon on all light oils. No rebate.

(ii.) In addition to the above:—

(a) Private Motor Cars.

\$1 for each unit or part of a unit of horse-power with a minimum of \$3.

(b) Motor Bicycles.

Not exceeding 200 lbs. \$1.0.0

Exceeding 200 lbs. 3. 0.0

Side car, etc. 1. 0.0

(c) Hackney Motors.

Seating Capacity (Excluding the driver).

In Metro- In Police area. In all other Districts.

Seat not more than 6 persons \$15

More than 6, not more than 14 30

More than 14, not more than 20 45

More than 20, not more than 26 60

More than 26, not more than 32 75

More than 32 84

(d) Commercial Goods Vehicles.

Weight unladen. Annual Licence.

Not exceeding 12 cwt. \$10

Exceeding 12 cwt. but not exceeding 1 ton 16

Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons 21

Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 3 tons 25

Exceeding 3 tons but not exceeding 4 tons 28

Exceeding 4 tons 30

5.—As regards a petrol tax, it is now generally considered that a petrol tax is the fairest method of taxation for motor vehicles, as by this means the tax is proportional to the use made of roads. In Great Britain the tax has not been introduced. Objections to a petrol tax are any question of rebates where petrol is used for other purposes, or for cars used for particular purposes, i.e., doctor's cars. In Great Britain there are now no rebates given, and the only satisfactory principle is not to grant any rebates. Another difficulty was definition; this is now got over by the definition of light oils introduced into the English Finance Act of 1928. A local difficulty might be smuggling. But as the article is bulky this difficulty, which means smuggling from Canton, would not be real unless the tax were made much higher, say 40 cents a gallon. The duty on importation to China is considerably more than that proposed for Hong Kong.

There are only about three large firms who import petrol into Hong Kong. It should be easy to license such firms for wholesale dealing, and duty collected from these firms on returns periodically given to the revenue authorities, such returns being checked by the difference between exports and imports and amount in storage.

6.—As it is not advisable to put too great a tax on petrol, it becomes necessary to increase the tax on motor vehicles by other means (Continued on next column).

CONGRESSMAN AND A BISHOP.

PERTINENT QUESTION.

A CLERIC TRAVELS ON "RUM-SOAKED BRITISH SHIP."

Washington, April 23.—Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, Republican of New York City, tonight made public a radiogram he sent to Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he demanded to know why the Bishop is travelling to Europe on a "wet" British passenger liner instead of a "dry" American ship.

Bishop Cannon has been a leading prohibitionist and formerly was superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia. He is widely known in the world mission movement.

For Information.

"I desire for my own information, and to record in my files, a statement from you as to why you took passage on a rum-soaked British ship instead of on a dry American ship," La Guardia said in his message to the Bishop, adding that it seems inconceivable that a prohibitionist would ride on a wet British liner when "several first class American ships, bone dry, were available."

La Guardia, an anti-prohibitionist, explained that his radio to the Bishop was designed to expose "those hypocritical dry workers who preach one thing and do another."

Bishop Cannon is aboard the Olympic en route to Europe to attend a religious conference. He has been chairman of the World League Against Alcoholism since 1919 and chairman of the national legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League since 1914.

and it is recommended that the system in force in Great Britain be adopted. That is in addition to the petrol tax there should be a horse-power tax on private vehicles, a seating tax on hackney vehicles and a weight tax on commercial vehicles, i.e., lorries. It is further proposed to triple the last mentioned tax in the case of solid-tyred lorries owing to the great damage done to roads by such vehicles.

An extract from the Law Reports for 1928 concerning the recent petrol tax is attached. (See Annexure II.).

7.—The Committee were of the opinion that "solid tyred vehicles could not be prohibited, and in order to discourage their use have suggested increased licence fees for such vehicles."

J. OWEN HUGHES,
HAROLD T. CLEARY,
Director of Public Works.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

C. McI. MESSER,
Colonial Treasurer.

Note.—The amount spent in 1928 on maintenance of roads open to motor traffic is shown in Annexure III.

Annexure I.

Petroleum Consolidation Act, 1928

Cap. 32.

S. 23.—"Petroleum includes crude petroleum, oil made from petroleum, or from coal, shale, peat, or other bituminous substances, and other products, petroleum."

"Petroleum spirit means such petroleum as which tested in the manner set forth in Part II. of the Second Schedule to this Act gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73 deg. Fahrenheit."

Schedule I. Fees (5/- to £3) for licences to keep petroleum in different quantities.

Schedule II. Part I. Specification for Test Apparatus for purposes of Act. Part II. Manner of testing for ditto.

Annexure II.

Extract from Law Reports, 1928, 35 and 19 Geo. V., Cap. 17, Finance Act.

S. 2 (1).—A customs duty at 4d. per gallon on all imported hydrocarbon oils.

(2).—An excise duty at 4d. per gallon on all petroleum oils in United Kingdom at date (in excess of quantities of 10,000 gallons per owner).

(3).—A rebate of 4d. per gallon on (1) and (2) duties on "delivery for home consumption of any goods other than light oils."

"Light Oils" means "hydrocarbon oils of which not less than 50 per cent. by volume distils at a temperature not exceeding 185 deg. C., or of which not less than 95 per cent. by volume distils at a temperature not exceeding 240 deg. C., or which gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 22.8 deg. C. when tested in manner prescribed by the Acts relating to petroleum."

The method of testing oils for the purpose of ascertaining at above (re distillation and inflammable vapour) shall be such as the Commissioners prescribe.

(4).—In this Act "hydrocarbon oils" means petroleum oils, coal tar, and oils produced from coal, shale, peat, or any other bituminous substance, and all liquid hydrocarbons.

THE MOST-FEARED CROOK IN EUROPE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

caused several members of the uniformed branch of the police to cast a watchful eye in his direction as he passed their beats. With the assistance of lip-reading, I discovered that the police intended a raid that night upon a certain night club at which it was expected to find at least three members of the "board."

"Upon Information Received."

Further, a look-out was being kept around the coast for aircraft approaching from the Continent as a big supply of "dope" was coming into the country that evening and it was believed that the gang possessed at least two aeroplanes for transporting drugs.

It was easy to realise what had happened. Some minor member of the gang had "squashed," probably to obtain the rather large reward which was privately promised to be paid by the authorities for information leading to the arrest of certain leaders of the gang.

That evening, I made it my business to be present in the club. Just after midnight, several of the male dancers in evening dress left quietly in company with their lady partners. Some left together with the ladies earlier in the evening.

Very quietly, so that not even the proprietor or the other members of the company knew of what had happened, the raid was completed.

Over 20 ounces of cocaine were found distributed among the arrested persons, some of whom had even sold "dope" to the disguised detectives.

The majority of the gang were foreigners and were deported. One or two, who were English, received heavy sentences for trafficking in drugs, and subsequently inquiries revealed the fact that the gang had its representatives in all parts of the world.

Opium from China.

Large quantities of opium were being smuggled into England from China, despite the fact that the Chinese authorities declared that they were doing all in their power to stop the traffic. Heroin was smuggled from Hamburg, and cocaine from Paris. International crooks well-known to the police of America, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, and Great Britain were roped-in. Scotland Yard's successful coup saw a corresponding campaign conducted on the Continent. The Prefect-de-Police prosecuted over 30 drug traffickers and similar activity on the part of the German police saw many of the gang brought to book.

New York also got busy and dozens of arrests were made in various parts of the States.

But the leader of the gang evaded capture, nor did the police of the world discover his identity or nationality. Whoever he was, he was held in great awe by the members of the "board" who feared him to the extent of resisting to all "Third Degree" methods to extort from them his identity.

Several Chinese in London were concerned in the drug traffic. The Limehouse "dens," beloved by certain authors, do not exist

CUTICURA HEALS SKIN TROUBLE

On Baby's Head and Forehead. Itched Badly.

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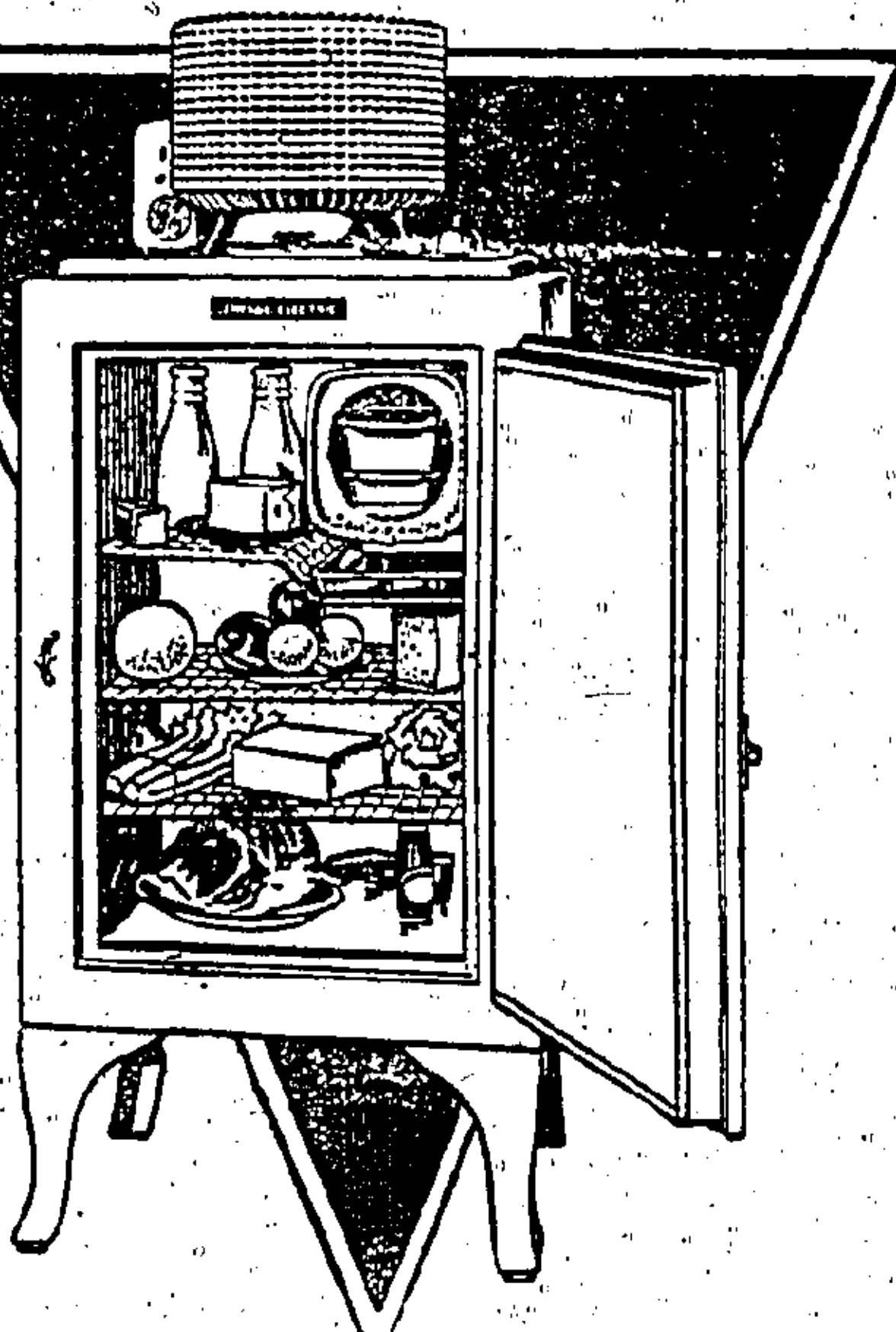


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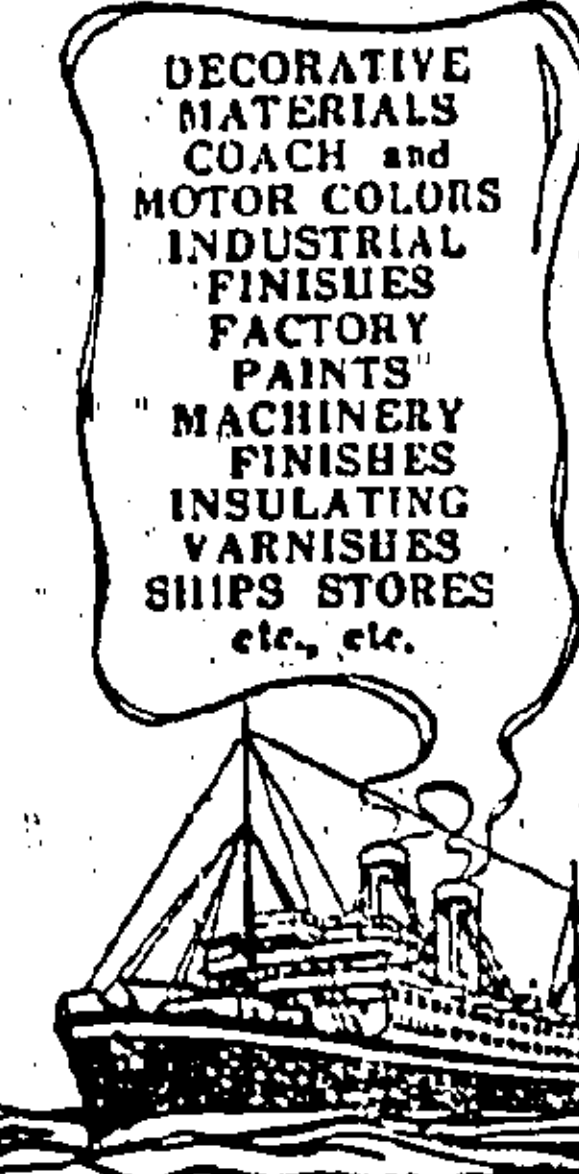
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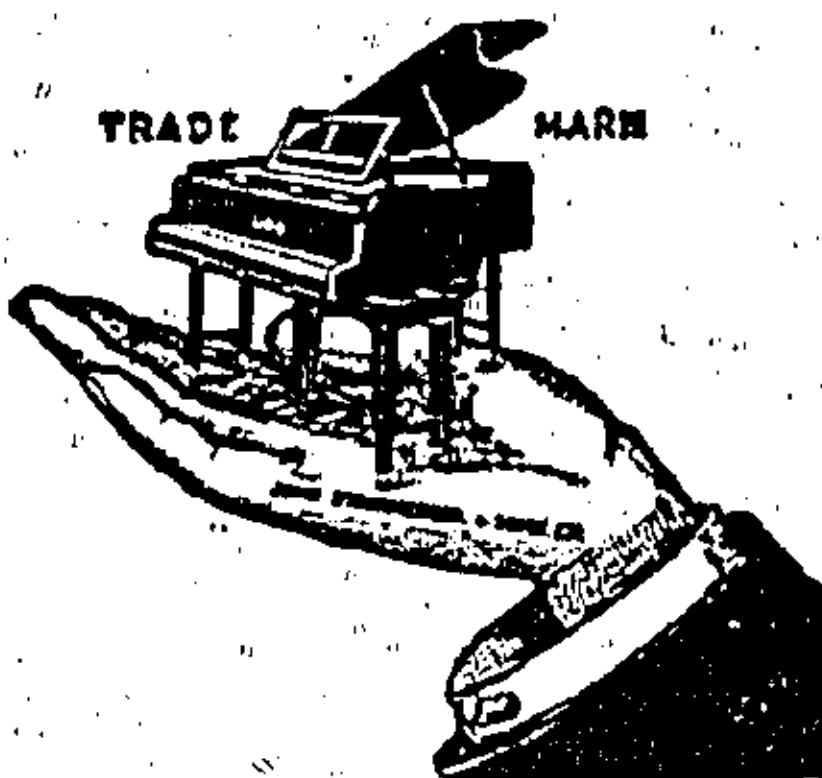
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SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

TENNIS THREAT TO GOOD LOOKS.

Women tennis enthusiasts have one "danger" to guard against—the tendency for good looks to be spoiled. This was the opinion expressed by Mr. H. S. Scrivener, the lawn tennis referee, to a reporter following the announcement that Frl. Cilli Aussem, the German woman lawn tennis champion, has been ordered to give up playing owing to serious eye trouble. Mr. Scrivener said that he did not consider tennis was any more harmful than other games. Frl. Aussem is an isolated case, and I cannot recall any previous occasion of a well-known player having to give up the game because of eye-trouble. I myself am near-sighted, and wear glasses, but that has not prevented me from playing tennis all my life, with not the slightest ill-effect. But the constant strain of looking either at the ball or your opponent the whole time does undoubtedly tend to develop a fixed and hard expression which is only too apparent in the case of many women players. There are cases of first-class players who, starting as really pretty girls, have become so strained in their expressions that they are now positively plain looking.

The only other danger of tennis is the well-known "tennis elbow," the pain of which has caused many players to give up. But doctors are gradually discovering how to deal with this trouble—dieting is one way and there are far fewer cases of players giving up now than formerly. Mr. L. A. Godfree, the well-known player, said that tennis had no harmful effects whatever. "You have only to think of some of the veterans who have played all their lives without the least harm to their health or eyesight to realise that there are no grounds for uneasiness," he said. "There is certainly 'tennis elbow,' but my opinion is that the trouble is caused by anything and everything but tennis. I see no reason why Frl. Aussem's misfortune should cause any misgivings to the most constant player."

A doctor was equally emphatic that tennis does not cause any undue strain either to the eyesight or to the muscles. "Any game naturally imposes an extra strain which will soon discover latent weaknesses," he said, "but there is no reason that I can see why a sound-bodied man or woman should not play the most strenuous tennis year in and year out without any harm, always provided reasonable care is taken to relax in between games."

OXFORD'S ROWING FAILURE.

The voice of controversy has not been raised so loudly about the Boat-race as after other of Oxford's recent heavy defeats. Critics have been content to applaud Cambridge's machine-like skill and power and to pat Oxford on the back for rowing very hard in a losing race. It may be argued that in the latest race the Dark Blues were unfortunate enough to be at their worst in all but pluck. At the same time it was clear that they suffered from avoidable faults of training that had their origin long before they began practice as a crew, and until those faults are eradicated on the Isis it is not to be expected that a thoroughly experienced eight will ever go from Oxford to Putney. It is discipline, both drilled into the men from the tow-path and self-engendered, that enables a crew to steady itself and to get into its stride at a low stroke, or to row really well at a high stroke when it is pressed in a race by a rival crew. The heaviness of Oxford's defeat was due to a lack of the Cambridge discipline as much as to anything else.

A JUMPING FAMILY.

Ireland has produced some remarkable jumping families, like the Leahys and the Ahearnes, but it would be hard to find any English home to rival the high jump records of the Molls of Bedfordshire. T. P. Moll, 21 years of age, gained a "full" at Cambridge this spring and tied for second place with his fellow Cantab A. E. Young in the Oxford and Cambridge high jump, won by G. E. S. Gordon, of Oxford, at 5ft. 3in. The phenomenal performer of the family, however, is G. M. Moll, 17 years of age. Two years ago he won the Public Schools junior high jump with the new record of 5ft. 8in. Last week-end, at Bedford School sports, he cleared 5ft. 11in., which is 3in. better than the Public Schools open record, set up last year by H. A. Simmons, Taunton's School, Southampton, who later represented Great Britain in the 1928 Olympic Games.

In competition with his brother at Bedford School, J. S. Moll, age 15 years, cleared 5ft. 3in. This youngest Moll uses the "Western Roll" style of jumping, in which H. M. Osborn, the American, made his world's record of 6ft. 8in., whereas the elder brothers favour the more graceful "Eastern Cut Off" method.

THE ROYAL NAVY CUP.

H.M.S. Victory (holders) met R. N. Barracks (Devonport) at Portsmouth in the final of the Navy Cup, and it was generally anticipated that they would have a hard fight if they were to retain the trophy. In the end R.N. Barracks (Devonport) won by five goals to three. At the outset matters looked promising for H.M.S. Victory. They started off with a dash and Hale nearly got through for them. Play was fast and even for a considerable period and H.M.S. Victory had rather bad luck once or twice. For about 10 minutes they lost the services of Edds, who was off the field with an injured head. Just before half-time Devonport got an opening and Wallace scored. In the second half the game went in favour of Devonport, who were smarter in shooting. Scoring was rapid. Coleridge put on a second goal for Devonport and Wallace a third, then Lyceet opened the scoring for Portsmouth. Coleridge and Wallace put on two more for Devonport, whilst Thornback and Webb did the same for H.M.S. Victory, who were, however, too far behind to make up the leeway.

P. G. DOYNE IN GOOD FORM.

St. Thomas's Hospital had the assistance of P. G. Doyne, the foils champion of 1912 and 1920, in their team against the "Masks" at St. Thomas's Hospital recently. The visitors, however, won with all three weapons, having an aggregate of 8 defeats to St. Thomas's 19 defeats.

Doyne was undefeated with the foil and sabre, in which series he was the only Hospital representative to register a victory. In the épée series Doyne lost his first two fights, but did well in defeating Kay Bee in his last encounter. The sabres series was not quite so vigorous as is usual where the Army fighters are concerned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS BEATEN.

A team representing the House of Commons visited the Royal Automobile Club's course at Epsom recently and were defeated by 94 points to 24. Lieut. Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon was the only House of Commons representative to win in the singles, gaining a victory over Lieut. Col. C. W. Myddleton by 3 and 2. In the four-somes Lieut. Col. Moore-Brabazon and Col. A. Lambert Ward beat Lieut. Col. Myddleton and H. G. Eley 3 and 2, and were the only visiting pair to win.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

A HOME BEAUTY COURSE.

In the first place, any kind of treatment which takes in the face alone is worse than useless. It is pathetic when you come to think of it, this way we have of trying to alter the whole course of nature with the application of a few creams and lotions.

Eat all kinds of plainly cooked fresh vegetables, lean meats, salads, wholemeal bread, and fresh fruits. Drink, instead of the early morning cup of tea, a glass of fresh orange juice, and instead of endless cups of coffee, water, fresh milk, or lemonade.

Have your windows wide open always, and do ten minutes, exercises every night before you go to bed and every morning when you get up.

Finally, walk. Walking is almost a complete beauty treatment in itself; walk as often and as far as you can.

Now for the surface treatment. For eradicating the lines and hundred-and-one blemishes marring the satiny smoothness of your skin you cannot do better than "pack"—but you must do it carefully.

The Oatmeal Way.

An oatmeal pack is one of the most efficacious.

Buy a tin of fine toilet oatmeal—you can get it at any chemist's—and mix about two tablespoonfuls into a smooth paste. Steam your face for five minutes over a basin of hot water until all the pores are thoroughly opened. Then spread the paste evenly over the face, and let it dry.

When it is perfectly hard steam the face again and soften and wipe away the paste with a flannel wrung out in warm water.

Afterwards comes the massage, which must be done with the best cold cream you can buy.

More damage has been done by the clumsy massage than the average person would think possible.

Here is the correct way. Take a little of the cream on your finger tips and start with both hands at your chin.

Use a light but firm circular movement, gradually working towards the temples, the right hand massaging the right side of the face, the left hand the left side.

The forehead must be massaged (Continued on next column).



Tailored suit of beige foularde figured in brown.

HOT SANDWICHES.

The evolution of the sandwich is interesting as well as handy for the housewife. Formerly it was merely a piece of meat between two slices of bread intended to take the edge off one's appetite. Now it varies in size from the tiny tit-bit for afternoon tea to the "club" sandwiches, which are composed of layers of bread or toast and constitute a full meal.

Toast, scones or sautéed bread form the base for these latter. On dull, cool days in summer or winter the hot sandwich is very satisfying. Below are a few recipes which are simple to make:—

Concordia Sandwiches.

Mince one half pound of cold beef—preferably roast—and add tomato sauce to moisten it. Spread liberally on bread and cover with another slice to form sandwiches. Dip in egg beaten with a little milk and seasoned. Fry them in hot fat. Arrange on a hot platter with a border of hot, diced cooked carrots. These are delicious with tomato tomato sauce poured over them.

Sorrento Sandwiches.

Toast lightly on one side the required slices of bread, and butter them. On the toasted side of half of the number of the pieces of bread lay a thick slice of tomato, seasoned, and sprinkle with grated cheese. Top these with thin slices of cooked bacon and cover with the remainder of the pieces of bread, with the toasted side down. Brown the sandwiches on both sides in hot fat. Serve at once.

A Dish for all Climates.

This is a Lenten dish, the recipe for which is 170 years old.

Melt four or five tablespoonfuls of butter, and put in a saucepan with one finely chopped onion, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a breakfast cupful or more of cream, a shake all over of flour, and pepper and salt to taste.

Let the whole simmer gently over the fire but *not* boil, or it will curdle. Now add the slices of six hard-boiled eggs, and after simmering for a few minutes serve up very hot. A little milk may be added if necessary.

Toast bread or biscuits are good with this dish.

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TSANG COMMENCES HIS EVIDENCE.

ANOTHER STEP IN GOVERNMENT VERSUS
BANK CASE.

MR. MESSER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION CONCLUDED.

COLONIAL TREASURER AND ALLEGED "DOUBT."

Owing to illness, Mr. S. M. Churn was absent from the jury in the Supreme Court yesterday when the Government versus Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation case was resumed before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan).

The Government is suing the Bank for the re-crediting of \$200,000 paid out on three allegedly forged cheques.

"On Friendly Terms."
The Colonial Treasurer (the Hon. Mr. McI. Messer) was further cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin (for the Bank) on letters exchanged between the Bank and the Treasury after the fraud was discovered.

Mr. Jenkin: I want, if I can, to square these two letters with your attitude as known to the Bank and your attitude generally in regard to the whole occurrence. You told us yesterday that until this case took place the relations between you and the Bank were of the most friendly terms?—Yes. You had known Mr. Grayburn well for a number of years?—Yes. You also knew Mr. Hegarty quite well?—I can't say quite well, I have met him a number of times.

Nothing Wrong.
And your dealings with both these gentlemen have been perfectly friendly?—Excluding this case, yes.

Do you suggest that your letter is the kind of open, frank letter which would have been written by you if you had made it clear to the Bank officials that these cheques were forgeries?—We have a rule that if there is a possibility of law action, we refer the matter to law officers of the Crown. I should be guided by their advice.

Mr. Messer later admitted that it was "problematic" whether he would have written the letter at all in the same terms.

Guided by Custom.
Mr. Jenkin: It would have been an easy matter to have said that the difference in the balance of the account was accounted for, as we have informed you, by cheques which bear forged signatures. Our custom is to be guided by the law officers of the Crown.

I suggest that there is no trap in the Bank letter?—I never suggested that the Bank letter was a trap.

I suggest to you that those letters may be accounted for on some such lines as these—that on the day of writing their letter the Bank thought that although the cheques were questioned, they were not questioned as forged cheques?—I cannot answer for what the Bank thought.

And that the Bank thought, when Mr. Black returned to the Treasury, there was no question as to the signatures, but some question as to the possibility of something having happened in the Treasury?—I cannot say what the Bank thought.

If they held that opinion, that is exactly the kind of letter they might write to the Treasury?—A letter you might expect under any circumstances.

Your letter, I say, might accord with these facts—that in the Treasury you were indefinite as to how to account for these three cheques; that you had not made up your mind, and wrote that letter saying that the account should not be debited, the matter being under investigation?—If those had been the circumstances at the Treasury present in your mind, that would be the kind of letter you would have written?—The letter was written on advice.

Mr. Jenkin then asked Mr. Messer whether he ever entertained the possibility of the signatures being obtained by a trick.

Witness said that he did not. Pressed on the point he agreed, he thought there might have been an attempt to get genuine signatures.

Reputed Signatures.
Mr. Jenkin: I suggested that you were holding two views—one that they were not your signatures, and two, that there was the possibility that they had been obtained by some trick?—I was certain they were not my signatures.

Mr. Jenkin turned to a copy of Mr. Messer's evidence in the criminal trial and quoted: "I might have been wrong. They might have been got by a trick." Counsel also cited a reply to the effect that during the search, and vouchers to cover the cheque were looked for.

Further cross-examined witness agreed that at the time of the search, Mr. King believed the signatures were those of Mr. Messer.

Counsel: There was a state of inconclusiveness about the whole matter?—Certain people seemed to think the signatures were genuine. And that the cheques had been obtained by a trick?—Yes.

You were, I take it, interviewed a considerable amount by various law officers?—Not very much. And by the Police Department?—Very little.

You don't suggest that they almost ignored you?—I don't want to make any suggestions.

Were statements taken from you?—I don't think the police took them.

Belief in Tsang On Wing.

As to Tsang On Wing, Mr. Messer said that in his opinion, even at that time, Tsang was free from blame. He thought it was a mistake to arrest him and asked that he should not be arrested.

Mr. Jenkin: During that afternoon Tsang was not consulted except in a very minor degree? That is the tenor of your evidence?—I did not consult him.

Dealing with the caution appearing on the covers of the cheque books, counsel suggested that one reason for that was that the Bank should be sure that the customer had got the cheques and that he would retain them in his possession.

Witness agreed that the Bank, in that notice, suggested certain precautions should be taken.

Mr. Jenkin: They also want to be assured that the cheques will be used by the customer and no one else?—Where does it say that? Oh, yes. Not give them to strangers.

The signatures on the disputed cheques were written with a free fluent hand, but they did not appear to have been written as quickly as witness usually wrote. He did not always write at the same speed, but when he wrote slowly his signature was "awful."

"Schoolboy" Style.

Witness based his opinions on the peculiar regularity and if, he might say so, the "schoolboy" style of the signatures.

When Mr. Jenkin pointed out that that was a new expression, witness agreed that the description could be cut out altogether.

He agreed that he could not see any hesitation in the signatures, except on the Kaiz cheques.

Mr. Jenkin suggested that the signatures on the disputed cheques reproduced many detailed features of witness's handwriting, and they reproduced exactly his pen pressure.

Mr. Messer: That depends on the way the pen was held; and it is an easy matter to copy pen pressure.

Do you agree that these cheques reproduce your own individual pen pressure?—It is very similar. I cannot go farther than similar. I don't profess to be an expert.

Mr. Messer agreed that the pen pressure on the disputed cheques was so similar to genuine signatures that he could not distinguish it.

Considerable Variations.

After the tiffin adjournment, Mr. Messer was further cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin in connection with the various comparable characteristics in the handwriting on the genuine and on the alleged forged cheques.

Mr. Messer agreed that there were considerable variations and flourishes in his writing. The flourishes on the three cheques, however, were more "deliberate" than those he usually made.

Counsel: It would be rather idiotic for an expert forger to write deliberate flourishes?—I can pass no opinion on that.

In reply to Mr. Sheldon, witness said he could not remember any case of "fishy" cheques in the Treasury before, nor had there been one case of suspected forgery or fraud.

Tsang On Wing then entered the witness-box.

Tsang's Story.

He said that during the trial of Carvalho Yeo it was put to him that he was a swindler and that he was a member of a gang which had committed the fraud. This submission was totally untrue. He commenced service as a clerk with the Government in 1914 and was transferred to the Treasury Department as cash book clerk in 1920. Cheung Ma Kun was his assistant.

Part of the duties of witness consisted in filling-in cheques ready for Mr. Messer and Mr. Black to sign. He obtained the details to be entered on the cheques from vouchers. He denied that the handwriting on the three cheques in the case was his. He had never prepared a cheque for any of the payees mentioned.

Witness said he had never known Mr. Messer and Mr. Black to sign blank cheques or before the body of a cheque was properly filled in. (Continued at foot of next column.)



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THE EUROPEAN Y.M.C.A.

PROGRAMME FOR MAY.

THE QUIET HOUR (Sundays at 9 p.m.):—

May 5: Speaker, Mr. C. G. H. Christian.

May 12: Speaker, Mr. J. H. Hunt.

May 19: Speaker, Rev. J. C. Knight-Anstey.

May 26: Speaker, Mr. C. Sara.

BATHING PICNICS—Leave Police Pier, Kowloon, at 3 p.m. Leave Queen's Pier, Hong Kong, at 3.15 p.m.

Tickets: \$1 including tea. Obtainable from the Secretaries. Open to ladies.

Saturday, May 4, to Island Bay. Saturday, May 18, to Big Wave Bay.

The Social Committee announces the first monthly social event, a flannel dance on Tennis Courts at rear of the Building on Thursday, May 30, at 9 p.m. Tickets: 50 cts. Open to ladies.

TENNIS CLUB—May 1: Knock-Out Tournament on Hard Courts, commencing at 5 p.m. Open to all Y.M.C.A. members.

May 11: American Tournament (Mixed) at King's Park, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

The "Weall" Cup Handicap List will be ready on Saturday, May 4, and can be seen at the Y.M.C.A. or at the Courts.

The League matches commence this month.

Mr. A. White has been appointed Games Secretary, and Mr. J. L. Barnes Hon. Secretary.

GOLF—The last Competition was won by W. Taylor. The new Competition is in progress.

BAZAR—The Bridge Tournament was won by Messrs. Raven and Edge.

THE LIBRARY—The Library is open to the wives of members between 10 and 12 daily (Sundays excepted) for exchanging books.

The first occasion he heard mention of Katz & Co., Man Lee, Sang Cheung and the other payee was on January 18, 1923. He thought the entries under these names in the bank passbook were errors of posting and that they referred to private transactions of other Government departments.

After making enquiries, he reported the matter to Mr. Black but said nothing to Mr. Messer at the time.

The case was adjourned until this morning.

The Royal Visit:

A Full Account of
Last Week's Events
will appear in the
Weekly Edition of the
"Daily Press."

Other Local News in
This Week's issue
includes the Court
proceedings in the
dispute between the
Government and the
Hong Kong and Shang-
hai Bank.

POLITICS, COMMERCE, AND SPORT.

Price: 30 Cents.

Orders should be sent in at once for
Friday's issue to ensure delivery.

CENTRAL BANK OF
CHINA NOTES.

CANTON'S DISTRUST.

DEPRECIATION IN SPITE OF
ORDERS.TREASURY'S NEW
DECISION.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 1.

Owing to the political situation Central Bank of China notes continue to depreciate, in spite of all Government regulations to keep them at par. Rice merchants and restaurant keepers positively refusing to accept the notes, whenever they dare, saying that they have the greatest difficulty in passing them in the ordinary way of business.

The writer went to a rice dealer this morning and a question about prices brought the reply that it all depended on the currency in which payment was made. In silver the price was ten catties for a dollar, in bank notes seven and a half catties for a dollar.

Restaurant keepers are certainly coming off badly. Customers, having eaten, their bill, pay in notes and if the bill is only about 20 cents, change in silver is demanded. The diner, in fact, just about gets his meal for nothing. No one is allowed to refuse the notes and the proprietor has to take what is given. A certain number have, however, found an ingenious response. They are buying up large quantities of the all-too-common counterfeit 20-cent pieces, paying about one-fifth of their face value. Customers, trying to get nearly a dollar's worth of change by making a few cents' purchase find themselves "landed" with the bad money. As might be expected all the good coin issued by the Bank is hidden away and the ordinary currency is mainly bank notes and coiners' wares.

Money changers are refusing to give silver for banknotes, declaring that they have no silver left and that people who want coinage must go to the banks. But the banks are crowded with a surging and jostling humanity, and the attendants are paying out coins at "slow speed" and only small quantities to each individual. But the general effect of these shifts is to intensify popular distrust of the notes and to force their value still lower.

GOVERNMENT ACTION.

Mr. Fan Ki Mo, the new Commissioner of Finance, called a meeting on Tuesday at the Central Bank to discuss ways and means of re-suscitating the notes. Among other things, it was decided that on and after May 1 the Central Bank of China notes will be the basis for all financial transactions, whereas prior to that date all transactions could be settled, either in silver or in banknotes, at the demand of the debtor. A letter has been sent to the Canton General Chamber of Commerce to this effect. The Government consider that this is the only way to keep the notes in circulation. But whether or no, the decision will meet with the approval of the Chamber is not known, for no reply has as yet been forthcoming.

There has been a great deal of trouble over this matter during the last few weeks. The Canton banks who have made big loans of late to merchants and industrialists are finding themselves repaid in the depreciated notes. The banks have demanded silver and disputes have thereby arisen and led to Chamber of Commerce arbitration. Now the matter is settled, and the money market, as far as silver is concerned, has become tighter than ever. Meanwhile the Government is pushing on with the reminting of the 17th year of the Republic coins, which were struck only a few months ago, and the 18th year coins are very much in demand.

KWANGSI ENVOY
AT CANTON?LAST MINUTE EFFORT FOR
PEACE.SKIRMISHING ON THE EAST
BORDER?

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 1.

General Wong Shiu Hung, Chairman of the Kwangsi Provincial Council, is reported to be sending one of his most trusted subordinates, Colonel Kung Kit Yuen, Garrison Commander at Wuchow, as an envoy to Canton. From the tone of General Wong's circular telegram (published in yesterday's Daily Press) and from many other indications, it is obvious that Kwangsi is desperately anxious to avoid war with Kwangtung. The issue will turn on the results of Colonel Kung's conference with the Kwangtung authorities, but it is difficult to see how the latter can stand out unless the Kwangsi leaders are prepared to submit to Nanking.

There is no sign of yielding, and skirmishes with the advancing troops of Ho Chien and Fan Shek Sheng are reported on the Eastern frontier of Kwangsi. Practically the whole of the forces at the Kwangsi leader's disposal are supposed to be in and around Kweilin. Only a small garrison is at Wuchow. Meanwhile business is at a standstill, and the merchants of Nanning, Liuchow, Kweilin, Bak Ip and other smaller cities are cabling to Wuchow that they can execute no orders at present. Little or no cargo is being carried by the boats plying between Hong Kong and Wuchow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN INDIAN GRIEVANCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In your report of yesterday of the Sanitary Board Meeting, mention was made of the forthcoming resignation of Dr. S. C. Ho from the Board, which would create a vacancy.

While not wishing to teach the powers-that-be their business, it would not be out of place if I say here that it is surely about time the Indian community in the Colony was represented on that body. The community here is not a small one, and it seems unfair that they should have no voice on any public body. The Chinese and Portuguese communities are represented in the Councils; why should not the Indians have a seat?

We had a very glaring example of the slight (and it has long since been a regular habit) on the occasion of the Royal visit. Among the prominent residents, in addition to the Duke of Devonshire, were representatives of the Chinese and Portuguese communities. As is usual in such functions, Indians were conspicuous by their absence, yet Indians are supposed to be British subjects!

In short, the way the Indians are treated in this "British Isle" does not appear to be very equitable, and hardly consonant with British traditions of fair-play.

May I add that these remarks are not made in a contentious spirit, but are merely meant to draw attention to what the Indians of Hong Kong consider to be existing inequalities?—Yours, etc.,

1914-1918.

Hong Kong, May 1.

KOWLOON COURT CASES.

WASHING CLOTHES IN THE
STREET.

The new regulation prohibiting the washing of clothes near a street fountain resulted in the appearance of two Chinese women before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday. Humphreys told the Magistrate that the defendants were obviously not aware of the new regulation, but did not go away when warned to do so.

Remarking that if he started cautioning offenders he would be doing so for the next fortnight, the Magistrate imposed a small fine of \$1, and said he would increase the penalty of other offenders appearing before him.

(Continued on next Column).

FIRE DANGERS IN
HONG KONG.QUESTIONS IN LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga will ask the following questions:—

Will the Director of Public Works inform the Council whether in the Scheme of Town Planning for Kowloon any site, and where, has been earmarked for a recreation ground for the growing number of members of the Police Force stationed at Kowloon and of the subordinate staff in the service of the Government?

If no such site has been marked out as yet, will the Government consider the advisability of forthwith making a suitable reservation of Crown land, both as regards area and location, for recreation purposes for the above-mentioned members of the Civil Service residing at Kowloon?

Without implying any reflection on the personnel of the efficient and hard-working staff of the Fire Brigade, is the Government satisfied with the up-to-date-ness and completeness of the appliances and equipment for life-saving in the event of another outbreak of fire like that of the King Edward Hotel in the small hours of March 11?

Are the rescue-ladders of a sufficient height to reach the top floor of the tallest building in the Colony when any inmates are entrapped therein in the case of a fire?

If not, will the Government take immediate steps to provide the Fire Department with a sufficiency of all appliances (including jumping-sheets) necessary so as to avert the recurrence of a disaster and to minimise, as far as practicable, the loss of lives such as happened in the King Edward Hotel fire?

Will the Government cause an immediate inspection to be made of all the large buildings and offices in the Colony—e.g., China Building, Queen's, King's, Prince's, Alexandra, and similar buildings, to ascertain if fire exits are provided on every floor therein? that there are indicators showing the way to the exits and lighted in red by night, in the same manner as is done in theatres; that the passages along these exits are made easily accessible and kept free from obstructions at all times?

If no powers exist to compel the enforcement of the requirements stated in the foregoing question, will the Government frame and introduce early legislation with a view to amend the Building Ordinance so as to invest the Building Authority with statutory powers enabling him to call upon the owners of buildings of the type mentioned to make adequate and ample provision for fire-escapes in such buildings, and to permit of their regular inspection by officers appointed by the Government, and to require that the main staircases of buildings designed for use as hostels and groups of offices shall be built of fireproof material?

Will the Government consider the advisability of compelling holders of hotel licences to fulfil the requirements set out and to install automatic electric fire-alarms, or other mechanical contrivances for effectively raising alarms upon an outbreak of fire, in their premises?

The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton will ask the following questions:—

What steps have been taken by the Government to carry out the report of the Committee appointed to consider suggestions for the improvement of the fire-fighting organisation of the Colony, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Council on May 27, 1927?

If steps have already been taken, what further steps does the Government propose to take?

Six Months for Assaulting Sanitary
Inspector.

One of the three men who assaulted Sanitary Inspector Roylance in Gascoigne Road at about 1 a.m. on April 14 with intent to rob, has been sent to prison for six months. When charged yesterday he pleaded guilty. Inspector Roylance was on his way home to the Railway Quarters when he was attacked by the defendant and two others. He put up a struggle, and a motorist passing at the time blew a police whistle which attracted the attention of the police and the defendant was arrested.

Another Larceny from Socony
Works.

A Chinese was sentenced to three weeks with hard labour for stealing several brass articles from the Standard Oil Company's installation at Lai Chi Kok. The defendant, who pleaded guilty, was arrested in the act of selling the articles to a marine hawk.

Alleged Army Robbers Discharged.

The two Chinese who were charged with complicity in an attempted armed robbery at 60, Lai Chi Kok Road on March 28, were discharged yesterday owing to lack of evidence against them.

HAWKERS' SQUAD
AND SQUEEZE."ROAST GOOSE & MACARONI"
ACQUITTED.SOME UNSATISFACTORY
EVIDENCE.

The case in which a constable attached to the Hawkers' Department of the Central Police Station was charged with collecting bribes was concluded yesterday at the Central Magistracy, Mr. E. W. Hamilton discharging the defendant.

Sergeant Field, who commenced his evidence on Tuesday afternoon, continued yesterday. In answer to Mr. Geo. K. Hall-Brutton, solicitor for the defence, he stated that the defendant was a good worker and bore a good character. He applied for a transfer from the Hawkers' Squad to regular duty on April 15, giving as his reason that he did not like his job.

Sergt. Field added that he felt no surprise when witness was absent at 9 a.m. on April 22. He took defendant to Chief Detective Inspector Reynolds at 4 p.m. because the matter had then passed into that officer's hands.

Hawkers' Evidence.

The prosecution then called a hawker, who stated that he knew the defendant to be a plain clothes man.

Mr. Hamilton: Have you ever paid him any money?

Witness: Yes, but not to him personally.

You paid somebody else?—Somebody else collected it for him.

Did you ever get any consideration for your money?—Yes, a pass-word.

Have you ever used it?—Yes.

To whom?—To "Roast Goose and Macaroni." (The defendant is known to hawkers by this nickname.)

Witness described the circumstances under which he used the password. On April 20 he was hawking sugar canes in the Praya when the defendant asked for the witness' licence.

Another hawker stated that he had paid certain sums of money to Ah Ping (one of the collecting agents).

His Worship: Did you ever pay any money to defendant?—Never.

Were you ever arrested by this man?—He has inspected my licence, but he has never arrested me.

Have you ever given him the password?—Yes, he moved on when I gave him the password.

When was this?—About two months ago.

What was the password?—It was the character "Wood."

Have you ever given the password to another constable?—Yes.

Have you ever been before me?—I have been here before.

Before you had the password?—I had not begun to pay at that time.

Mr. Brutton indicated that he would not cross-examine these witnesses, as their evidence was irrelevant. It did not corroborate the charge of accepting a bribe.

An unlicensed hawker who was then called, said that the defendant accosted him on April 22 in the Praya, near Wing Lok Wharf, while he was hawking pickles, and threatened to arrest him. On witness asking for mercy, the defendant, he alleged, suggested that witness should pay \$1 to a man named Ah Ping whom he would find outside a pawnshop in Possession Street. This the witness did and was given the password "Fire."

The Defence.

Mr. Brutton submitted that he had no case to answer, as the prosecution evidence had not been corroborated. The first two witnesses on their own showing were accomplices, and the hawkers who gave evidence, were also accomplices in the crime with which the defendant was charged.

Mr. Brutton proceeded to quote authorities to show that an accomplice's evidence, if uncorroborated, should not be accepted. He added that the position of the defendant was that he absolutely denied the charge.

The defendant then went into the witness-box.

Mr. Hamilton: Were you in the "squeeze ring"?—I was not.

You have heard it given in evidence by two men that they paid money to you at your own house. Is that true?—That is not true.

Why did you not turn up at your office at 9 o'clock on April 22?—I was out on the street from 6.30 to 12.30 when I returned home.

But you did not go to the Police Station?—No.

You had a reason for it. Tell me why?—I heard a rumour while I was in the street that the other constables in the Hawkers' Squad had been arrested for collecting "squeeze."

(Continued on next Column).

AN OLD DISPUTE
SETTLED!HOW FAR ROUND THE NEW
TERRITORIES?MILE-STONES NOW BEING
ERECTED.

What has always been a subject for dispute among local motorists—the exact mileage of the popular drive round the New Territories from the Star Ferry and back—has now been decided once and for all by the Public Works Department.

Granite mile-stones of triangular shape, with two sets of figures one on either face, showing the distance from the Star Ferry and back—the distance yet to go on the other, are now being erected; the circuit being marked off for the journey via Castle Peak, Un Long, Fanling and back by Tai-po.

The distance is, according to this marking, exactly 57½ miles, but as Mr. E. Newhouse, of the P.W.D., explained to our representative, certain sections at present measure rather more than the mile between two stones. The extra distance will be lost when the projected alterations to several dangerous bends have been made and the road "straightened out." It is intended to erect ½-mile stones when the mile marks are all in place.

To Help the Police.

The mile-stones have not however been erected in order to discourage motorists from betting on the distance or fighting over the accuracy of their respective speedometers, but to assist the police. In case of any accident, damage to the road, or deed of "darkness and violence" being reported it will be possible in the future to indicate the exact spot, as, for example, "300 yards beyond the 33rd mile-stone," and an ambulance, flying squad or breakdown gang can be sent at once without entering into elaborate explanations of features of the landscape.

Sand on the Roads.

While in conversation with our representative Mr. Newhouse also mentioned the sandy patches on some of the roads of which so many motorists complain. It was quite necessary, he said, to sand the road in certain parts to harden the macadam surface which would otherwise be cut up when softened by the sun. The sand was rolled into the surface by the traffic, and, Mr. Newhouse said, there was no danger for the unwilling "steam roller" if the vehicle was being driven with reasonable care. Recently the P.W.D. have been using white granite chips in place of sand.

You were frightened?—I was afraid that I would be involved since I was the head of the squad.

Why did you ask to be removed from the Hawkers Squad?—I had heard that "squeezing" by other constables had been going on on a large scale.

You realise now that you ought to have reported that at once to Sergt. Field?—I went to see Divisional Inspector Clarke.

You did not tell him of the "squeeze"?—I dared not say, although the Inspector asked me the reason why I wanted to change.

How long ago did you ask to leave the staff?—Three weeks prior to the discovery of the ring, on April 21.

Not Guilty.

This closed the defendant's evidence, at the end of which His Worship said it was perfectly obvious that he could not convict defendant unless the evidence offered by the prosecution was strongly corroborated. He found, on looking at the evidence, that the first two witnesses for the Crown, the two important witnesses, were both shaken in cross-examination.

As regards the defendant, the only thing he did was that on April 22, he did not go to the Police Station until 4 p.m. He then appeared and explained that he was frightened because he was the No. 1.

"I know enough of the Chinese to consider that a quite reasonable explanation," said Mr. Hamilton. Continuing, His Worship said that the defendant had been given a good character by Sergt. Field, who was in a better position than anyone else, to know. It seemed quite possible that the hawkers who had given evidence had been "lumping together" all the Chinese members of the Hawkers' Squad and had extended their evidence to involve the defendant. "To my mind," said His Worship, "the witnesses for the Crown are lying and their demeanour confirms my opinion."

Addressing Chief Detective Inspector Reynolds, His Worship said: "You were perfectly correct in bringing him before me, in view, especially, of the fact that he turned up late. In my opinion, he is an innocent man and I consider he is not guilty. The defendant is discharged."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, MAY 18th, and on MONDAY, MAY 20th, 1929 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the Race Course, Horse Kone Club, and CAUSEWAY RAY STABLES. Entries CLOSE at 12 O'clock Noon on WEDNESDAY, MAY 8th, 1929. (7727)

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary on THURSDAY, the 23rd MAY, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended the 31st December, 1928. The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 22nd MAY, 1929, Both Days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents. Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1929. (7724)

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, UNION BUILDING, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 24th MAY, 1929, at 11 O'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1928, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 5th MAY to 24th MAY, Both Days inclusive. By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, General Manager. Hong Kong, 1st May, 1929. (7721)

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, UNION BUILDING, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 24th MAY, 1929, at 11.15 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1928, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th MAY to 24th MAY, Both Days inclusive. By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, General Manager. Hong Kong, 1st May, 1929. (7722)

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, UNION BUILDING, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 24th MAY, 1929, at 11.20 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1928, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th MAY to 24th MAY, Both Days inclusive. By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, General Manager. Hong Kong, 1st May, 1929. (7723)

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED, will be held in the BOARD ROOM of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., 5th Floor, 2nd Wing, CHATEAU, Hong Kong, on THURSDAY, the 9th DAY of MAY, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1928, and of electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st MAY, 1929, to 31st MAY, 1929, Both Days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, HERBERT R. STURT, Secretary. Hong Kong, 29th Apr., 1929. (7714)

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF VOTING MEMBERS will be held in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOM, Horse Kone Club Annex, on FRIDAY, 17th MAY, 1929, at 5.10 P.M. By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary. Hong Kong, 30th Apr., 1929. (7719)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 6th DAY of MAY, 1929, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Prince Edward Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2116.	Prince Edward Road, Kowloon.	As per sale plan.	About 17,000	118	8,500

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 6th DAY of MAY, 1929, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, of One Lot of CROWN LAND near Prince Edward Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
2	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2116.	Near Prince Edward Road, Kowloon.	As per sale plan.	About 39,000	268	19,500

NOTICE.

I have Opened A BRANCH OFFICE in Hong Kong at 45, WYNDHAM STREET under the Name and Style of G. M. KARANTIA & CO., and Mr. B. B. IRANEE has been authorized to Sign Per Procuration. G. M. KARANTIA, SHAMSHIN, CANTON. 1st May, 1929. (7713)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARCHIBALD BITCHIE, Chartered Accountant, has been Admitted A PARTNER in Our Hong Kong Business as from 1st JANUARY, 1929. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Accountants. 1st May, 1929. (7717)

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR OFFICES are Now Situated at—

HONG KONG BANK BUILDING (4th Floor), 4A, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL. HERBERT R. STURT, Manager. Hong Kong, 29th Apr., 1929. (7677)

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that Provisional Certificate No. 57/1162 dated Hong Kong, 20th FEBRUARY, 1929, for One Share Numbered 131472 in the Name of LO WING CEUN, Provisional Certificate No. 57/1163 dated Hong Kong, 20th FEBRUARY, 1929, for One Share Numbered 131473 in the Name of LO WING CHEONG and Certificate No. 5/NS 10923 dated Hong Kong, 21st DECEMBER, 1925, for One Share Numbered 123035 in the Name of GERARDUS WOUDEBERG, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 10th MAY, 1929, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Provisional No. 57/1162 and Certificate No. 57/1163 and No. 5/NS 10923 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void. By Order of the Court of Directors, A. C. HYNES, Chief Manager. Hong Kong, 10th Apr., 1929. (7633)

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2nd Floor (No. 304, NATHAN ROAD), Kowloon. From 1st JUNE, 1929. Apply to—CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 4th Floor, FRENCH BANK BUILDING. (7725)

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.15 p.m., stated:—An area of relatively high pressure extends from N. China across the Loochoos to the Bonins. Depressions are situated to the north of Korea and over Tongking. Local Forecast:—S. or variable winds, moderate, cloudy, some rain.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street, Tel. Central 12. Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511. London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, May 2, 1929.

SOME STRANGE OMISSIONS.

ATTENTION has been called in letters appearing in our columns to certain phases of recent events in the Colony which have been the subject of critical comment. It is not our intention at the moment to deal with the points which have been raised. The omissions referred to by the writers of the letters are certainly strange. There may be quite satisfactory explanations available of what appears inexplicable, and those explanations may be forthcoming in due course. Meanwhile, there is yet another remarkable omission—more amazing than those which have been already referred to in connection with the recent visit to the Colony of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester. Hong Kong is one of Britain's greatest ports; it is a regular port of call for many of the largest British shipping companies operating deep-sea services, and it is the centre of an enormous volume of China trade carried on British ships operated by British officers. Yet the British mercantile marine was not favourably mentioned in the various official functions arranged in honour of the visit to the Colony of His Majesty's third son. Hong Kong is a very important naval and military station, but it is something very much more than a convenient base for British warships and troops. The Colony lives upon its commerce. It came into being as a centre for British trade in China; it has developed into one of the greatest trade centres of the world. That development would have been impossible without shipping, and the British mercantile marine has assisted in extending the overseas trade of the Colony more than the vessels of any other nation. Not a day passes without British ships entering or leaving Hong Kong from or for overseas ports, and every day British officers are taking British and Chinese ships from this port to various trade centres on the coast and rivers of China. Hong Kong has become the clearing-house for the trade of South China, and it is in British ships that the bulk of that trade is carried. Those ships are operated by British officers, on deck and in the engine-room, and it is extraordinary that on the occasion of the visit to the Colony of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester no opportunity was given for the Royal visitor to meet even one representative of the service upon which the prosperity of British commerce in Hong Kong depends. It is as though a distinguished visitor to Manchester were publicly entertained by the Lord Mayor without a single representative of the cotton industry being invited to be present, or at least without representatives of the Navy being honoured with an invitation. We have reason to believe that members of the British merchant service in Hong Kong feel very strongly on this matter, and it is easy to understand their indignation. The keen and kindly interest which has been always taken by His Majesty the King in matters pertaining to the mercantile marine is well known, and is very gratefully appreciated. Only a few weeks ago H.R.H. the Prince of Wales paid most eloquent tribute to the British sailor. The mere sight of the Red Ensign, he said, gave him a thrill, for it recalled "the wonderful record of our merchant seamen throughout four and a half years of war. The events which followed the introduction of submarine warfare and indiscriminate use of mines 'provided the final test of a heroism and endurance unparalleled in history.' Then there was the Auxiliary Patrol, which grew until it became a supplementary Navy in itself of 4,000 vessels, operating from the Arctic Circle to the Suez Canal and the West Indies. There were fifty thousand officers and men, of the merchant service engaged in the

Auxiliary Patrol, and there are men in Hong Kong and on ships running regularly from this port who took their full share of the hazardous duties which fell to "one of the most striking, as it certainly was one of the most successful, of the many pieces of war-time improvisation which history will place to the credit of the British Navy." This is how the Prince of Wales regards the British sailor, yet when his Royal brother visits a great British shipping centre, where hundreds of British mercantile marine officers are regularly employed, they are given no opportunity to show their appreciation of the sympathetic interest always shown towards them by the Royal Family. Few people fully realise what the merchant service means to Britain—an island, like Hong Kong, dependent upon outside sources for foodstuffs. Ordinarily, there is sufficient food in Great Britain to keep the population supplied for five weeks only. Foodstuffs and raw materials for manufactures are carried to England by merchant ships operating on 85,000 miles of trade routes. Every day of the year forty-two ships discharge in home ports cargoes of grain, meat, and other foodstuffs. Granted, not all these ships are flying the Red Ensign, but the majority are British, and it is on their swift dispatch and safe arrival that the nation depends. On outward-bound voyages these ships carry the products of British industry to foreign markets. All this is obviously commonplace and common knowledge, though the facts are not always realised. This carrying of freight to and from all times and in all seasons is the regular job of the British sailor, but when the occasion arises for him to do something out of the ordinary—to face "hazards and perils such as he had never before experienced, or indeed, had ever conceived as possible"—he faces those dangers cheerfully and undaunted. "Let us who are land-dwellers," says the Prince of Wales, "not mind words over this thing. Let us not forget, also, that had it been otherwise this country of ours must have perished." May we not assume that H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester would have gladly welcomed an opportunity of meeting here, in Hong Kong half a dozen, or even one, of the men to whom so generous a tribute has been paid by his Royal brother? Would he not have been interested and proud to meet some of the men who have been in peril of their lives over this "carried on" with their jobs out here in the East, just as they did in the death-struggle waters of the war zone? We believe the PRINCE OF WALES would not have missed the opportunity of exchanging a few words with representatives of the British merchant service had he visited the Colony last week, and had the opportunity not been arranged for him, he would have seen that it was provided.

News and Views.

One case of small-pox, one of diphtheria and one of scarlet, all Chinese, were reported on Tuesday.

Final showings take place to-day at the Queen's Theatre of Douglas Fairbanks' super picture, "The Iron Mask."

A gala concert, for which the most popular solos, duets, etc., of the opera have been selected, will be given by the leading artists of The Italian Grand Opera Company at the Star Theatre on Sunday next at 9.15 p.m.

Before Major C. Willson yesterday, the Hong Kong Excavation, Pile Driving and Construction Co., Ltd., were summoned for failing to remove a matchstick at Morrison Hill, near the Monument. A fine of \$5 was imposed, and an order made to remove the matchstick within one week.

Six groups of Japanese students, numbering nearly 300, will sail from Japan this summer on educational tours of the United States, Canada, Hawaii, Formosa, Southern China, and the South Sea Islands. They are now being booked at reasonable rates by commercial touring agencies. Prominent politicians and teachers will accompany the students on their trips.

The sum of Yen 2,500,000 will be expended by a relief committee through the Korean Government for the aid of destitute members of the Korean peasantry. There are said to be 61 Koreans, given the rank of peer by the Japanese Government for their work in effecting the annexation of Korea to Japan, who are now practically poverty-stricken. Each of them claim to have contracted debts from Yen 300,000, to Yen 3,000,000.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday, eight coolies employed by the Dairy Farm Company, who were charged with the theft of twenty-eight sacks belonging to the company, were discharged owing to lack of evidence. The coolies were stopped, while riding on a lorry, at the junction of Pokfulam and Sassoon Roads and the sacks were found in the vehicle. The man in charge who was driving without a license, was fined \$5.

"It isn't often that the Home Secretary gets caught in a snare," remarked Sir William Joynson-Hicks as he removed his foot from a rabbit-trap, while shooting on the Broadland Preserves, Romsey.

Lieut.-Comdr. Saburo Kishito and Dr. Nobukichi Ogura, engineer in the Navy Ministry, have been appointed to represent the Japanese Navy at the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference which will meet in Java early in May.

Mr. Jukichi Inouye, widely known as a compiler of English-Japanese dictionaries, died recently at Tokyo at the age of 67. Funeral services will not be announced until his eldest son, Mr. Tazo Inouye, returns from England in July, after graduating from Oxford University.

The Imperial train, built expressly for the Prince of Wales several years ago on his visit to Japan, will be placed at the disposal of the Duke of Gloucester when he arrives at Yokohama. The train was faithfully designed in the English style, and has a commodious dining saloon capable of seating 18 persons.

Count Sano, Director of the Federation of Boy Scouts, five other leading members of the Federation, and 15 junior members will represent Japan at the International Conference for Boy Scouts, to be held on August 17 at Birkenhead. It is reported that the Japanese Education Department has decided to appropriate Yen 40,000 for the expenses of the trip to England.

Hundreds of temples, Taoist and Buddhist, in Hoggan province have now been cleared of idols and priests, and turned into village schools. The villagers objected at first, but have now accepted the situation brought about by Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang's youthful reformers. Funds which villagers formerly paid for upkeep of the temples are now being collected for the schools. At first, an attempt was made to introduce co-education in primary schools, but the objection to this was so widespread that it has been given up.

Famine in Mongolia.

Famine has now invaded Inner Mongolia, and thousands of former Mongol nomads face starvation, according to reliable reports from foreign missionaries working in the region north of Kalgan. The American Advisory Committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission has voted to send 200 tons of grain for the relief of the Mongols. Since construction of the Peking-Suiyuan railway into the north-west, efforts have been made to turn the Mongol nomads into farmers, but so far with indifferent success. The movement now has been ruthlessly checked by drought, thousands of cattle dying of starvation on the Mongol plains. The Mongols, with cattle gone and food supplies exhausted, must have help from outside or die.

Next Week's Solar Eclipse.

An eclipse of the sun occurs on May 9, visible in its total phase on a line extending from a point in the Indian Ocean 600 miles to the south-west of Madagascar across Northern Sumatra, Malaya, Indo-China and the Philippines. It will be visible as a partial eclipse over East Africa, India, the greater part of China, Japan, the East Indies and Australia. The Director of the Royal Observatory in Hong Kong kindly informs us that the standard times of the various phases are as follows:—Beginning 2.5 p.m. Centre of Eclipse 3.21 p.m. End 4.31 p.m.

During the greatest phase .64 of the sun's surface will be eclipsed by the moon's disc. The first and last contacts occur at angles of 221° and 147° respectively from the north point of the sun. The phenomenon may be observed with any telescope having a suitable coloured screen. A telescope with a positive eyepiece (i.e. an inverting or astronomical telescope) can be arranged as a photographic lens to project an image of the sun on a suitably placed white screen.

The Kausung.

Two months ago we suggested that this so-called rescue-tug should be sold, and a more suitable vessel purchased in her stead. We gave what we considered were sound reasons for such a step. To-day we have that view confirmed by the Harbour Master, who, in his report to the Colonial Secretary, says:—"The only procedure that I could recommend would be the selling of the Kausung complete as she stands at present, and the building of a new tug with twin screws." The suggestion that motor-engines should be fitted in place of steam has been turned down. The job would cost \$380,000, and the vessel only cost \$250,000 to build. It is interesting also to note that the Harbour Master confirms what has been repeatedly said in these columns since the Hsin Wah disaster—the Kausung is very difficult to manage in bad weather, and "cannot be considered a success for the purpose for which she was provided." In view of the Harbour Master's considered statement, there is only one thing for the Government to do—scrap the Kausung for a vessel capable of the work she is incapable of doing.

Nominations for the Licensing Board vacancy closed at 1 p.m. yesterday and we learn from Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, Registrar of the Supreme Court, that the only candidate nominated was Mr. R. L. Lo, who was proposed by Sir Henry Pollock, K.C. and seconded by The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton. Mr. Lo, who is well-known in legal circles, is also the chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital, while he and his brother Mr. M. W. Lo figure prominently at the annual tennis tournaments.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday, a Chinese was charged with endeavouring to obtain \$30 from a woman at No. 208, Des Voeux Road by false pretences. The prosecution stated that after leaving a letter at the doorstep of the woman's house to prepare her for his visit, the defendant called, another day, with a story of the arrest of the woman's husband at Canton for smuggling opium, saying that he had come to collect money to pay the fine. He was unable, however, to answer questions put to him about the husband's appearance, and was handed over to the police. An adjournment was ordered.

A fortune spun from thread has made more than a dozen millionaires. James Coats began to make thread in the small Scots town of Glasgow 104 years ago. The family business later became a public company, and eventually acquired the Clark thread interests. Ten members of the Coats family, and two Clarks, have died and left estates worth from £1,000,000 to £4,000,000 each, and the business is still going forward. The Government has collected over £5,000,000 in death duties from ten Coats estates. The two members of the Clark family left over £3,500,000.

Avro Avian light aeroplanes, fitted with Cirrus Mark III, or Genet aero-engines, have become so popular that they are now being manufactured in Canada and the United States. The Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd., who are concentrating on the latest model Avian, which has twelve fuselage, are being shipped from the works in Manchester broken-down to be built up in Canada. Ten of these machines are for the Canadian Air Board, and two more will go direct to the Ottawa Flying Club. The Avian metal fuselage is built entirely of round steel tubing with welded joints throughout. The engine mounting is a separate unit attached to the fuselage by bolts. The Whitely Body Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, are making preparations to build the Avian for the United States, until their Company's plant is complete. Six Cirrus Avians are being shipped from Manchester every week. Ten of these machines were recently sold to the Canton Aviation Bureau and four to the Aviation Authorities in Amoy.

Trade With Russia.

The visit of the British industrial delegation to Russia cannot fail to be beneficial, declared Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Llorençmouth recently. Once a mutually beneficial trade had been restarted between Great Britain and Russia the resumption of diplomatic relations would follow as a mere incident and convenience, although he could not imagine why the presence of a British diplomat in Moscow should make so much difference to trade. The United States, which apart from Germany had done the largest trade with Russia never had a diplomat near Moscow. "I hope," he added, "we act in future in regard to Russia in the closest co-operation with the United States, and between us I have no doubt we can bring Russia back to political sanity and restore her prosperity. The new relations if they are to be successful must be based on trade and not politics."

The Toll of the Road.

Last year 6,138 persons were killed in motor accidents in Great Britain, according to figures just issued by the Home Office. Seventeen people are killed daily, and over 450 are injured according to the statistics. London's toll of lives lost through traffic, smashes was 1,237, while 54,401 were injured. Figures have risen since 1927 in all cases, occasioning widespread comment and a renewed search into causes of the increase. One reason appears to be the rapid increase in motor vehicles, coupled with the fact that many roads are still unadapted to modern traffic conditions. Another fruitful source of street accidents is the practice of driving on the left-hand side of the road while walking on the right-hand side of the pavement. If a person steps into the street or is jostled off the kerb, he does not face oncoming traffic but is overtaken from behind. Many English country roads are very narrow, with frequent concealed by-roads entering from behind thick hedges. Although considerable improvement has been effected in the main arterial roads, there remain, especially in towns, a large number of narrow twisting streets ill-adapted to present-day traffic conditions. The safest place in Great Britain is the Scilly Islands, where not one single death or injury was recorded for 1928.

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S
MOVEMENTS.OFFICIAL SPECULATION.
IMPORTANT PROBLEMS
FOR DECISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, May 1.
The sudden departure of Chiang Kai Shek yesterday, before the question of the Hupeh Provincial appointments was decided is causing considerable speculation in Chinese circles.

It is officially stated that urgent affairs are awaiting attention at the Capital, though the nature of such affairs is not disclosed.

It is learned that part of the troops in West Hupeh, under Hsia Tiao Yin and Chu Shao Liang have been deflected towards the border towns of Fancheng and Siangyang, while Chang Fat Fui's and Feng Ting Yin's troops remain in West Hupeh to guard against developments from Szechuan.

It is uncertain whether immediate significance can be attached to the former's movements, but so far there are no signs of perturbation in official circles.

WAR MINISTRY CHANGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 1.
Nanking reports are that in the absence of Lu Chung Lin, acting Minister of War, Chen Yi, the Director of the Soldier Labour Corps Department will take charge of the War Ministry.

It is also reliably reported that Chen Tiao Yuan, chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, is being transferred to the Chairmanship of the Shantung Provincial Government.

Further, Chen Tiao Yuan has been instructed to advance his forces from Peking northwards, to garrison Tsinan after the Japanese evacuation.

FRICTION BETWEEN FENG
AND CHIANG.

DISQUIETING REPORTS.

According to a circular issued by the *Kam Keung Pao*, a split has begun between Feng Yu Hsiang and Chiang Kai Shek. Martial law has been declared at Hsuehchow at the north-west border of Kiangsu, and General Chen Tiao Yuan has proceeded to that place personally. Troops under Hsu Yuan Chun have been detailed to Sinsung at the south-west border of Anhwei ostensibly to guard against Feng's troops. Many of Feng's troops are moving toward Yangshan, Hsiangyi and Yungcheng. Rumours are rife at Shanghai and according to the railway authorities, there have been heavy troop movements on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Posters with waterwords denouncing Feng Yu Hsiang are displayed in the streets of Nanking.

Chiang Kai Shek was back at Nanking at 11 a.m. on Wednesday morning. Upon arrival, Chiang held an important conference at the Military Headquarters. Tan Yen Kuei, Hu Han Min and Ho Ying Ching were among those present at the conference, the proceedings of which were kept exceedingly secret.

It is reported that Feng Yu Hsiang has secretly returned to Kaifeng and dispatched three divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry to watch the Lungshai Railway. Four divisions of infantry were also detailed to guard the Peking-Hankow Railway.

It is also reported that Yen Hsi Shan will unite with Chiang against Feng. Chiang has ordered Yen to centralize his troops at Shihchiang pending orders to come down south when necessary.

It is rumoured that Chang Hsueh Liang, the military leader of the Three Eastern Provinces, has joined with Feng and will detail troops to hinder the troops of Yen from coming down south. This report remains however to be verified. Another report is that Chang has reinforced his troops at Shanshan-kwan in the eastern border of Chihli.

CHANG TSUNG CHANG'S
PREDICAMENT.

MAY RESIDE IN JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, May 1.
Chang Tsung Chang, according to a Dairen message, arrived in disguise aboard a junk off Port Arthur at dawn to-day, and attempted to land. The Japanese police forbade him to stop, as the Kwangtung authorities are refusing him asylum and a landing on Chinkiang.

Chang Tsung Chang plans to go to Japan, where it is believed that the authorities will permit his residence under surveillance.

Chang Tsung Chang's lieutenant, Wu Kiang Hsin, has already been allowed to land at Moji.

SINO-JAPANESE
RELATIONS.MISUNDERSTANDINGS
REMOVED.
NEW ERA DAWNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, May 1.
Final approval has been given to the drafts of the Nanking and Hankow agreements. Mr. Yoshizawa has been instructed to sign them.

At the same time preliminary negotiations on the question of concluding a new commercial treaty to replace the treaty abrogated last July has progressed so favourably that the Japanese Foreign Office states that all misunderstandings and ill-feelings engendered by China's action have now been removed.

The signing of the Nanking and Hankow Agreements will thus mark a removal of the last of the outstanding questions which have been causing such strained relations between the two countries for the last few years.

It appears to be a herald of a new epoch in Sino-Japanese relations.

Watching Events.

Questioned regarding the report that Japan is contemplating the raising of the status of the Legation to an Embassy, the official spokesman, guardedly intimated that it might be considered, if the present strained relations between Feng Yu Hsiang and Chiang Kai Shek blow over, which would prove that Nanking was firmly established.

The spokesman recalled appropriations for establishing an Embassy, voted in 1924, but Japan then agreed to postpone the raising of the status in accordance with the wishes of other Powers.

It is understood that Mr. Yoshizawa is returning to Tokyo shortly for the purpose of arranging the opening of formal negotiations of a new treaty with China.

Early Japanese Withdrawal.

NANKING, May 1.
Yen Hsi Shan has wired to the State Council that he plans to go to Peking in a day or two, and after a short stay there will leave for Nanking.

Tsianan's advices are that approximately 10,000 of Feng Chen Wu's men have reached the northern bank of the Yellow River and are within 5 miles of Tsinan.

Feng Chen Wu, who is still at Tschow, has telegraphed the State Council for instructions.

The Japanese withdrawal is expected within 48 hours.

An Exchange of Salutes.

(Wah Tsai Tai Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 1.
A Japanese destroyer, moored at Hsiankwan, Nanking, fired a salute of twenty-one guns to the Chinese Nationalist Flag, flying on a destroyer, on the occasion of the birthday of the Japanese Emperor. The Chinese gunboat, in reply, also fired a salute.

A Japanese gunboat at Hankow also fired a salute.

BOYCOTT FROWNED ON.

A notification has been issued by Garrison Headquarters at Peking saying that under the order of Chiang Kai Shek the anti-Japanese boycott must not continue to function, and that the searching for Japanese goods must be stopped.

The Bureau of Public Safety has notified the Japanese merchants to report any possible misconduct of the Boycott Committee.

INDIAN AIR LINE MISHAP.

ACCIDENT AT BAGDAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BAGDAD, April 30.
An accident to an Imperial Airways liner on the London-India mail service occurred to-day to a machine bound for London.

The plane, prior to taking off for Cairo, ran over an underground petrol tank, which broke off the tail skid and damaged the fuselage.

The machine, consequently, was unable to leave. It is anticipated that the mails will be 24 hours late in Cairo, but that it will be possible to make up time between there and Croydon.

A Substitute.

LATER.

A spare air liner from Baera left Bagdad at dawn, carrying mails and passengers on the India-England service. It will try to reach Alexandria by the scheduled time to-night, compressing two days' journey into one; so as to make up for yesterday's mishap.

This will involve a flight of nearly 1,000 miles.

MAY-DAY RIOTS IN
EUROPE.WHOLESALE ARRESTS.
SOVIET PROPAGANDA
RAMPANT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, April 30.
In consequence of drastic precautions by the Minister of the Interior to prevent May Day demonstrations, many foreigners were arrested yesterday evening. Twenty-five were expelled, including Bessaloff, President of the Lyons Union for the Repatriation of Russians. He was a member of the Third Internationale, who had been specially sent to Paris to direct foreign Communist agitation.

M. Davilleux, Secretary of the extremist Trade-Unionist Confederation, whom his party instructed to remain in hiding till to-morrow was also arrested.

Persons suspected of "Militant Communism" numbering 314, have been arrested. The troops from several provincial garrisons have arrived and the Police have been reinforced.

Many Arrests.

PARIS, Later.
Many factories have closed for May Day. Groups of Communists are at the gates of factories which are open, trying to dissuade workers from continuing.

Hundreds of these agitators have been arrested.

Revolvers were used at Luxembourg when serious rioting between Italian Fascists and anti-Fascists occurred, following the murder of a Republican yesterday. The assailant declares that the motive was to avenge his brother-in-law, whom the Fascists murdered, also his brothers who have been imprisoned.

Tension in Berlin.

BERLIN, May 1.
May Day opened here with nervous expectancy. Police were massed everywhere to frustrate Communist attempts to provoke encounters, a foretaste of which had been given during the past few days when skirmishes of police and "Red Front fighters" occurred.

Preliminary precautions consisted of the removal of all potential "ammunition," in the shape of bricks used in building operations, flagstones, and other material employed for road repairs.

Anxiety exists as regards Alexander Platz, which has been the venue of a gigantic demonstration. There are pits here in connection with the Underground Railway extension.

Police Patrols Active.

The streets are normal, except that many police patrols are ready to check immediately any attempts of Communists to disobey the decree forbidding Labour Day demonstrations.

Wilhelmstrasse and President Hindenburg's residence are strongly guarded and no assembly of people is allowed within a mile of the place.

At some big factories only a small percentage of the workers appeared to-day. Socialist and Communist meetings are being held at halls all over the city.

Police dispersed Communists who were attempting a procession and arrested 32 people.

Trouble After All.

BERLIN, Later.
Numerous Labour Day clashes have occurred between the Police and Communist processions, the demonstrators throwing stones and bottles, also using sticks. The Police fired a few shots, and several demonstrators were wounded. There have been 200 arrests in Berlin.

Elsewhere in Germany events have passed off quietly, except at Breslau where the Communists attacked the police, who made several arrests.

Latvia and Lithuania.

RIGA, April 30.
The Latvian authorities have forbidden May Day demonstrations. The police raided Communist headquarters and seized correspondence from the Communist Internationale threatening to discontinue finance to Latvian comrades unless the latter demonstrated on May Day.

The Lithuanian Government have forbidden demonstrations and have closed down all Socialist organisations.

In China.

SHANGHAI, April 30.
The National Government has issued a mandate proclaiming a holiday to-morrow (Labour Day). It is understood that most of the Chinese employees, including postal workers, Government employees, and mill hands will observe the holiday.

Japanese Impartiality.

TOKYO, May 1.
May Day celebrations in Yokohama and Tokyo were quiet, though one hundred participants here have been arrested. They include five reactionaries, who were caught distributing handbills denouncing Labour demonstrations.

LABOUR PARTY'S
PROMISES.SCHEME TO PROMOTE
EMPLOYMENT.
BIG "FLAPPER VOTE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 30.
The Labour Party's manifesto outlining its programme for the coming General Election has been issued.

It upholds ordered progress by democratic methods and lays down a comprehensive scheme to stimulate employment. This consists of:

- Housing.
- Slum clearance.
- Electricification.
- Reorganisation of transport.
- New roads.
- Afforestation.
- Reorganisation of the coal industry.

The re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia.

An agricultural policy co-ordinated with town policy.

The abolition of food taxes.

Equal educational opportunities, opening the road "from the Nursery School to the University."

Extension of the pension schemes.

Ratification of the Washington Eight-Hour Convention.

Amendment of the Trade Union Law.

The manifesto specially appeals to women, promising to deal with maternal mortality, and legal, social and economic anomalies affecting women and children, as well as to apply the principle of equal treatment for men and women.

The All-Important Flapper.

LONDON, May 1.
The importance of the "Flapper Vote" at the General Election is indicated by the first batch of voters' lists. Women outnumber men in 104 out of 110 returns so far—out of 615 constituencies.

KING'S THANKS TO
"AUDAX."

HOSPITALS' GOOD WORK.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSBY, April 30.
The following letter has been addressed by Lord Stamfordham, the King's Private Secretary, to "Audax," the donor of the gift of 100,000 guineas to the Tank-offering Fund for the King's recovery:

"Dear Audax.—The proposal to express your gratitude for the King's recovery in the noble and generous manner indicated in your letter is welcomed with feelings of deep appreciation by His Majesty. One hundred thousand guineas will indeed make a splendid nucleus to the appeal made by the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London and the King knows by experience that the whole amount of this thankoffering will be wisely and effectively administered by the council."

"For almost 30 years His Majesty has taken the deepest interest in the fund, of which he was President for some nine years, and he emphasises what hospitals of London owe to its admirable work and administration."

"Moreover, owing to his long and serious illness the King recognises his debt of gratitude to doctors, surgeons, and nurses, and that it is in the great hospitals that both medical science has developed and the nursing profession has been trained to its present standard of excellence."

"TALKIES" IN DISPUTE.

CASE IN CHANCERY
DIVISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 30.
In the Chancery Division, London, to-day, Justice Romer heard a motion on behalf of the German Corporation Engi, seeking to restrain the Hyde Park Cinemas, Limited, from using a talking film apparatus which they alleged was an infringement of the Engi patents.

Counsel for applicants stated that hundreds of cinemas were now being equipped with the apparatus, which it is understood will be manufactured in America. Therefore, the matter was urgent.

The hearing was postponed until May 3, as the defence was not ready.

It is noteworthy that an agreement was recently signed between the British Instructional Films and a powerful group for the development of a British talking picture combination with important Continental interests, of which the Engi Corporation are members.

ECONOMIC FUTURE
OF COLONIES.MR. AMERY'S STATEMENT.
SOCIAL PROBLEM IN
MALAYA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 30.
Mr. L. S. M. Amery (Colonial Secretary), in introducing the Colonial Estimates in the House of Commons emphasised that there had been remarkable all round economic development in the Colonies during the past five years and said the trade of Ceylon, Malaya and of that group had risen between 1924 and 1928 from £153,000,000 to £217,000,000, a substantial part of which had been with Britain.

Outlook for Rubber.

Referring to the rubber industry Mr. Amery said that while the situation from the view point of the rubber grower was still difficult and anxious, the gloomy predictions made when the restrictions were ended were unfulfilled.

The price rose and the price represented more than would be represented under restrictions, because it means rubber produced under more favourable conditions from the point of view of overhead charges.

The general expansion demanded improved transport and local Governments were to be aided financially from the Colonial Development Fund recently foreshadowed by Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Amery, referring to educational development, said he trusted that Raffles University College at Singapore would shortly become a full University.

Mr. Amery announced that he had appointed a committee, comprising Sir Warren Fisher, as Chairman, Sir Hesketh Bell, Mr. John Buchan and others, with wide terms of reference to consider the existing system of appointment to the Colonial Office and public service dependencies not possessing responsible Government, the ambition being to make the service of the Colonial Office interchangeable with the service outside.

Malayan Problems.

Replying to criticisms on the Colonial estimates, Mr. Ormsby Gore (Under Secretary for the Colonies) said that Mr. Amery had sent the Balfour-Burleigh report regarding venereal diseases and other questions in the Straits Settlements to the Governor with a blessing.

They were endeavouring to find a suitable woman for the duties as Lord Burleigh had suggested. The Chinese population had increased tremendously, particularly in the city of Singapore.

During the last three years it had increased by 300,000 yearly in British Malaya generally and the disproportion of the sexes was terrible. The Government and the Chinese welfare authorities were doing their utmost to overcome a really difficult social problem.

The Dead Sea.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSBY, April 30.
In the course of the debate on the Colonial Office estimates in the House of Commons, Mr. Amery in allusion to the Dead Sea area, said that the region contained vast quantities of minerals.

Whether those minerals could be extracted under conditions which would yield commercial profit was uncertain, but he was glad to say that long negotiations between the Palestine and the Trans-Jordanian Governments, as concessionaires, had now practically come to a conclusion satisfactory from the view point of the two Governments.

Help From the Colonies.

Referring to the Colonial Development Fund, which had been foreshadowed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Amery said that such a fund would contribute not only to the welfare of the inhabitants of the Colonies concerned, but directly in orders for equipment of railways and other public works and indirectly in the general expansion of trade, and that it would contribute to the creation of much-needed employment in Britain.

Colonial Trade.

Mr. Amery mentioned that the total trade of the Colonial Empire had, by 1927, come very close to £200,000,000 and he had no doubt the figures of the present year would well exceed it.

The House of Commons later adopted the Colonial estimates.

U.S. FINANCIAL
PROBLEM.SOLUTION URGENTLY
NEEDED.
BIG BANK'S FORECAST.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, May 1.
In its monthly review the National City Bank, of New York, the largest bank in the United States, is of opinion that unless some solution of the present critical situation is found, foreign funds will continue to flow to the United States, lowering the rates on foreign exchanges.

The sale of foreign securities on the American market will be hampered, the purchasing power of the foreign countries will be diminished, and the marketing of American agricultural and other products will become more difficult.

FRANCE TO INDO-CHINA.

PROSPECTS FOR AN AIR
SERVICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, April 30.
At a dinner given in honour of Bailly and Regimens, the Air Minister declared that their recent flight gave very useful indications for the establishment of a regular air service between France and Indo-China.

In addition, French airmen will this year make trial flights from Rangoon to Indo-China, and the air service may later be extended further East. The project is being submitted to the Chamber.

SWAB LEFT IN PATIENT'S
BODY.

A HOSPITAL ACCIDENT.

AT Llandudno (Mont.) Police Court recently Mr. J. T. C. Gittins, coroner, continued the inquest on William Morgan James, bank accountant, Ebbw Vale, who died a week ago after an operation. Mr. James had undergone an operation at Ebbw Vale Hospital previously, and came to stay with Mr. Milwyn Jenkins, solicitor, Llandudno, to recuperate. He did not feel himself improving as well as he should like, and consulted Dr. Llewellyn Davies, who ordered an operation. This was conducted by Dr. Burriel, of Aberystwyth, at Llandudno Hospital. Mr. James died in about a week. Mr. Charles Jones, of Newport, appeared for Dr. Dunlop, who performed the first operation, and Mr. Milwyn Jenkins represented the relatives.

Dr. Milwyn Burrell said he operated on March 21. In the abdomen was lying a large pack or swab. He considered death was due to ulceration of the intestines from irritation caused by the swab. There was no other cause discovered by him to account for death.

Mr. Charles Jones: What is the usual procedure when you perform an operation? Do you look upon yourself as responsible for actually counting the instruments and swabs? That cannot be done by the surgeon. He has to get that done by someone else. The common practice is to leave it to the theatre sister.

Is it the duty of the surgeon to inquire before closing the wound if all instruments and swabs are accounted for?—Yes.

Dr. Burrell added that he thought Dr. Dunlop did everything a surgeon could do when he inquired whether all the swabs were out, and received the answer "Yes."

Dr. John Dimick, of Abercarn, described the operation, and said he removed all the swabs he could see. Dr. James Sullivan, who was assisting, asked: "Are all the swabs out?" and the answer was given "Yes." He did not know who said "Yes." He then closed the wound. He considered the patient's heavy breathing sucked in the swab, and in the necessary hurry they overlooked this one.

Edith Agnes Ford, matron at Ebbw Vale Hospital, said that for the operation she made a list of instruments and left a drum of dressings in charge of the theatre sister. She did not hear anyone answer "Yes" to the question whether all swabs were out.

By the Coroner: She could not say whether the sisters actually counted the swabs after the operation. They did miss one swab after the operation. They often lost swabs at the laundry.

A Juror: When the surgeon asked are all the swabs out did you answer "Yes?"—I don't remember answering, but I am responsible for the nursing staff.

Do you consider it was an error of judgment on your part to tell the nurse to attend to the patient rather than attend to the dressings?—Yes, it was my fault.

The jury found that death was due to a swab being negligently left in the abdomen of the patient at the previous operation, but they were of opinion that negligence was not of a criminal nature.

Telegrams in Brief.

The Swarajist newspaper *Forward* against which \$11,200 damages were recently awarded in the High Court in Calcutta, has discontinued publication. It will be succeeded by the *New Forward*.

Advices from London are that all naval ratings not vaccinated within the last five years have been ordered to be vaccinated in view of the prevalence of small-pox.

The Duquesne and the Tourville, two new 10,000-ton French cruisers, are to tour the Far East late this summer. The Duquesne will also visit New Zealand, Australia and Singapore.

The Lord Mayor's Fund for the Distressed Miners is now closed, in accordance with a previous announcement, the total publicly subscribed amounting to £843,000. To this figure, the Government grant of a similar amount has to be added.

Russian Trade Union representatives have protested to Moscow against the employment of "cheap yellow labour" as being inconsistent with the principles of a proletarian dictatorship. The protest is a sequel to the importation of Chinese labour for the cotton fields in Ferghana and Uzbek from Chinese Turkestan.

Lord Revelstoke (who died recently in Paris) has bequeathed £100,000 to King Edward's Fund, from which the income is to be annually distributed.

It is learned from Lahore that Sukhinder and three others have been arrested in connection with the discovery of a bomb factory, and have been remanded on a charge of murdering the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Saunders, and also Head Constable Chaman Singh in December last.

DECLINING BIRTH-RATES.

ARE WHITE RACES IN
DANGER?FRENCH DOCTOR'S
ASSERTION.

[BRITISH UNITED PRESS.]

Paris.—The white race is in danger of being dominated by the other races of the world on account of the constant decline in birth-rate, according to Dr. P. Lefebvre Diben, president of the National Alliance for the Increase of French Population. He declares, in a statement just made public, that the Ethiopian, Malayan, and Mongolian people are steadily increasing their numbers while the families of European countries and North America are tending to be smaller.

The only countries in Europe of which the birth-rate does not show a decided decline as compared with years gone by are Italy and Russia, it is claimed by Doctor Diben, who also asserts that the increasing population of the United States is due to immigration rather than to large families. He adds that the efforts being made against infantile mortality, and diseases of older people as well, tend to hide the gravity of depopulation among the white race.

Quoting figures to substantiate his claims, Dr. Diben gives the statistics for the number of births in leading European countries for two different years. They are as follows:—

	1900	1927
France	879,000	742,000
Germany	1,996,000	1,160,000
Great Britain	1,064,000	755,000
Italy	1,087,000	1,076,000
Sweden	138,000	102,000

To the above index of decline in birth-rates, with the exception of Italy, can be added Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland and other countries.

In conclusion, Dr. Diben makes an appeal to the French people to meet the problem, which, he emphasises, is partly economic, by increasing their means of livelihood so as to be better able to raise large families.

Seeing how often the name is used by people in the East, with their talk of going Home and coming back, it would be interesting to know what is the pronunciation of "Marseilles" when conversing in the English tongue. If one uses the name robustly, with full value of the "l's" and "s" as often as not a look of pain will cross the face of the person addressed, and he—or she—will retaliate with "Marsay," "Mars-eye" or some other variation, according to individual interpretation of the beauties of the French language. On the basis that in English one always says "Paris" and never "Paree," an Anglicized rendering of Marseilles would appear to be correct, but then again there are always French towns which are always pronounced as nearly as possible as in France. Perhaps the authorities of Oxford or the announcers of the British Broadcasting Corporation, who possess what Americans call "in-growing accents," will make a ruling on the matter. At the same time they might take up the vexed question of "Port Said."

FOOTBALLERS FOR SINGAPORE.

WEST POINT DINNER TO CHINESE TEAM.

CHAIRMAN'S ADVICE.

Last year, the Malayan Chinese Football Association played a series of matches in Hong Kong and on May 6, a contingent of Chinese players from Hong Kong will sail on the s.s. Takliwa for Singapore to play Malayan teams on their grounds.

A dinner was given last night by the Hong Kong Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation, at the Kam Ling Restaurant, when all the players who will be going to Singapore were entertained and a number of people prominently associated with football in Hong Kong were also amongst the guests.

Mr. Luk Oi Wan, who took the chair last night, in a short speech spoke of the progress the Chinese have made in athletics during the past year. He said that although the advance had been great, it was not more than was expected and he hoped that the young men of China would strive even harder to win laurels for themselves and for their country in the field of athletics.

"The one thing," said Mr. Luk, "which all sportsmen have to remember, is to play the game. Whatever sport one may take up, one will find that those who adhere to the rules and never challenge an official's decision, are the people who will come out on top." It did not matter if a game was lost or won, but it did matter if a game was or was not sportingly contested. No sacrifice was too great for the sake of good sportsmanship.

The chairman wound up by reminding his hearers, that co-operation was very essential in all branches of athletics and he hoped that those who would be representing the Hong Kong Chinese would always bear this in mind. He did not think the advice necessary, but he felt he could not say too much stress on the necessity of good team work, good co-operation and good sportsmanship. (Loud Applause.)

The players will be leaving on Sunday by the s.s. Takliwa under the joint management of Messrs. Lee Hon Kah and Kom Ying Kwal, and Mr. Sat Chung Shan will be secretary. The team consists of the following players:—China Athletic Association: Wong Shing Wah, Chan Sik Pui, Lee Hung Ching, Cho Kwai Shing, Sat Pui Tim, Ho Ka Keung, Ho Cho Yin, Lo Wai Man, South China Athletic Association: Leung Wing Tak, Leung Wing Chiu, Leung Yin Chan, Lee Tin Sang, Ip Pak Wah, Fung King Cheung, Chu Kwok Luen.

HOME FOOTBALL.

NEW THIRD DIVISION LEADERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 30. (Northern Section) of the English League to-day, Bradford City visited Rochdale and won by three goals to one.

This success gives Bradford City the premier place by a one point majority over Stockport. In their last matches on Saturday, they both played at home, Bradford City meeting South Shields, while Stockport received Barrow. The result of these meetings will decide the team to gain promotion to the Second Division.

ARMED ROBBERY IN KOWLOON.

MR. D. HARVEY'S SERVANTS ATTACKED.

At 8 o'clock last night four men armed with knives entered the servants' quarters of 1, Armand Building, Kowloon, the residence of Mr. D. Harvey. They bound and gagged two women servants, taking from them \$11 in money. Some jewellery and clothing were also taken by the robbers before they escaped in the direction of Hung-hom. The total value of the haul was \$45.50.

PUBLIC BATHING BEACHES.

OPENED AT LAST.

The public beaches at North Point, Kennedy Town, Repulse Bay, and Chaiwan Bay were opened to the public yesterday and large crowds took the opportunity to enjoy a swim. For a great number it proved to be the first dip of the season.

Owing to the shortage of fresh water, there were no shower baths at any of the beaches, and although the fresh water was missed yet the pleasure of a swim after a hot day was not greatly diminished.

All the facilities given last year were available this season at all bathing beaches.

MAY DAY AT TAIKOO.

QUARRY BAY SCHOOL SPRING FESTIVAL.

CHARMING "QUEEN" AND HER COURT.

Bringing in the spring used to be one of the great festivals of Europe. Every village and every isolated farmstead had its May Queen and appropriate rites which varied according to the locality, and, although the Spring Festival had a deeper significance for an agricultural peasantry in those days before industrialism and compulsory education destroyed folk lore, May Day was always in part a children's festival. Within the last few years the festival has been revived in England in its most innocent form by the efforts of junior school teachers, and now has a definite place in the curriculum of most schools.

May Day was fitly celebrated yesterday by the small pupils of the Quarry Bay School, and, despite the hot sun the little playground of the school became for an hour one of the pleasant meadows of England, peopled with youngsters in sunbonnets and smocks.

The Children's Day.

The teachers were anxious that this should be the children's festival, and there were no speeches or other adult formalities. Anyone with experience of children will know that the smooth running of the programme had meant a great deal of patience and forethought on the part of the teachers, but the directing hand was not in evidence at the time.

"I wanted it to be the children's own show," said Miss Cotton, the headmistress, and it was clear that the children felt it to be so.

On the lawn in front of the school a little pavilion of white muslin decked with flowers had been erected and under it sat the May Queen with her attendants. They made a charming procession as they entered led by "Folly" the boys in white smocks with red kerchiefs round their necks, and the girls in blue, green, and yellow smocks with sunbonnets to match. Behind them came the tiny May Queen in a long white dress with her green train born by two small boys, and a wreath of daisies on her head.

The Maypole.

Songs and dances expressive of the Spring Festival comprised the programme. The little treble voices singing of May sounded like a chorus of happy birds, and the dances were pretty and simple. Particular praise should go to the Maypole dancers who completed four different movements without a hitch. Maypole dancing is not easy and the oldest of these small people has only about six years.

The flowers, carried by the May Queen and her attendants, as well as programmes which were given to the guests, were made by the children themselves.

At the conclusion of the festival an opportunity was given for the visitors to see over the school and examine some of the children's work.

Quarry Bay School.

Quarry Bay School, which is a Government preparatory school for the Central British School, Kowloon, was erected only a few years ago, and its design and fittings embody the latest and most satisfactory ideas. It is cool and airy and beautifully situated on the hillside, above the Tai Koo Sugar Refinery, and overlooking the harbour.

Among the guests present were Mr. E. Ralph, Inspector of Schools, besides parents and friends of the pupils including many small children from other schools who showed great appreciation of the festival.

Mr. Ralph's Congratulations.

Mr. Ralph expressed great pleasure at the exhibition. They all knew, he said, that so charming an effect was not obtained without a good deal of trouble. He congratulated the children on having a headmistress and teachers who were willing to take so much care, and the staff on having such excellent material to work on. He wished in particular to congratulate the dancers. He had found it hot sitting in the shade, but they had danced in the sun and done so smilingly.

By the courtesy of Mr. K. E. Greig a launch conveyed visitors to and from Murray Pier.

DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL.

CORPORAL HENDRY, K.O.S.B.

EVIDENCE OF INDIAN TAILOR.

Lengthy evidence was given yesterday, by an Indian tailoring and shoemaking contractor, at the District Court Martial. The Court is investigating allegations of misuse of \$1,300 by Corporal Charles Hendry, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, while acting as clerk to the President of the Regimental Institute in 1923.

The Court, was comprised, of Major Todd (3/15 Punjab Regiment), Capt. Gage Brown (1st Battrn. Somerset L.I.), and Lieut. Vivian (Royal Artillery). Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy was judge advocate, Mr. R. A. Wadson prosecutor for Capt. P. Perfect, K.O.S.B., and Mr. D. L. Strellett for the defence.

Capt. G. R. Abbott, O.C., Headquarters Wing, stated in evidence, that he had been in charge of his company accounts since February, 1923, and during the year had paid to the P.R.I. a total sum of \$3,150.27 in cheques for general accounts. These included regular monthly payments of \$100 for cinema subscription (which was reduced to \$50 from May onwards), \$200 for Old Comrades' Memorial Fund, and something practically every month for barrack damages. The cheques were previously made payable to bearer, but not now. Receipts were drawn up in the office and sent with the cheques for signature.

Similar evidence, as far as procedure was concerned, was given by Capt. S. T. C. Wright, O.C., "C" Company, K.O.S.B. Witness said that the 1923 accounts were kept by his predecessor, and he had a normal take-over in February this year. He had made a total payment of \$1,689.79 to the P.R.I.

Payments by Indian Contractor.

Haji Ali Mohamed, proprietor of Gulam Nabi & Son, regimental contractors, stated that he was absent from the latter part of 1927 until July last year. He then gave evidence of payments made to the P.R.I. since his return until the end of 1923. These included a fixed rebate payment of \$100 monthly, and varying amounts for rent and electric light. Information about the sums due would be received by bill or verbally from the P.R.I. clerk (the accused), who was there until November.

Receipts for payments made during 1923 were produced by witness, but he thought that one or two might be missing. In cross-examination by Mr. Strellett, witness said that when he left in December, 1927, his son, Cheral Din, was in charge of the business, with instructions to pay rents and rebates to the P.R.I. For this purpose a separate account was opened in the firm's name for \$1,500 with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. The pass book would show the payments made and amounts received. At this time all the accounts, including the P.R.I., were kept in one book by a clerk who was still in his service when witness returned, but was discharged three days later.

Judge Advocate's Duty to a Witness.

Witness was questioned regarding his account books but he asserted that he was unable to explain certain entries in Hindustani as he could not read or write the language. Later he was shown a book of accounts, and Mr. Strellett suggested that it was a book of measurements.

Mr. Fitzroy interposed at this stage and told Mr. Strellett that he was suggesting that the book was a forgery. It was a serious allegation, and unless evidence could be brought to support the charge, it was his (Mr. Fitzroy's) duty to protect the witness. This was also the opinion of the Court.

In answer to a list of 14 entries relating to P.R.I. payments in the book, which he asserted were written in his presence month by month. The entries were made by his clerk, whose handwriting he recognised. He knew nothing about the other entries in the book or who made them.

Mr. Strellett put it to the witness that all the P.R.I. entries in the book were written at once when he was asked to produce the book containing them.

Continuing witness said that he paid the P.R.I. bills in cash when he had sufficient money in hand, and by cheque when there was no petty cash. Sometimes Corporal Hendry gave receipts immediately, and at other times in a day or two. Witness never asked for receipts signed by Major Ogilvy as the accused had told him that he had authority to sign receipts.

After re-examination of witness by Mr. Wadson regarding his accounts, the Court adjourned until this morning.

"NOT A SUCCESS." HARBOR MASTER'S VIEW OF THE KAUSING.

At a Legislative Council Meeting held on March 7 the Hon. Sir H. E. Pollock, Kt., K.C., asked the following question:—"Will the Government obtain a report for the information of this Council, from the Harbour Master with reference to the feasibility of and the cost (after giving credit for the estimated sale-value of her present engines) of substituting motor-engines for the present engines of the Kausing?"

The Government undertook to obtain the report asked for and the report by the Harbour Master is printed below:—

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT. Before discussing the feasibility of undertaking the alterations to the Kausing suggested in Sir Henry Pollock's question in the Legislative Council on Thursday, March 7, 1929, I would review the conditions and circumstances under which Kausing was built.

Arising from the typhoon that struck this Colony on August 15, 1923, the Harbour Master (Commander C. W. Beckwith) addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary proposing that Government should build a powerful rescue tug for the purpose of rendering assistance generally, and making certain recommendations to the requirements of such tug, one of which was:—

(c) Twin-screw engines making her more easily manoeuvred and with less chance of getting foul and put out of action."

This letter was referred to the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce by letter dated September 26, 1923, and a reply thereto was received dated October 31, 1923, forwarding an extract from the minutes of a joint meeting of the General Committee and Shipping Sub-Committee, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, held on the 4th September, 1923, to discuss with the Colonial Secretary on various matters.

On November 23, 1923, the Colonial Secretary again wrote to the Chamber of Commerce forwarding an amended plan of the proposed tug, stating: "Water tube boilers are suggested with oil fuel for steaming which would enable steam to be generated quickly in typhoon weather."

On January 4, 1924, the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, replied that the plans of the proposed rescue tug had been referred to a special sub-committee of experts. On February 15, 1924, the Secretary to the General Chamber of Commerce again wrote to the Colonial Secretary stating that the plans had been considered in detail by the special sub-committee of experts, and enclosing the minutes of their proceedings and stating that it was hoped that the notes therein would make it possible for Government to invite plans, specifications, and tenders for this vessel.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the meeting of this special committee, appointed to consider the design of the rescue tug to be acquired by the Hong Kong Government held at the Chamber Room, Chartered Bank Building, on Tuesday, January 22, 1924, at 4 p.m.:—

"Present: Messrs. R. Sutherland (Chairman), R. M. Dyer, J. Reid, Captain W. Davidson, Captain Arthur, Mr. W. Lang, Secretary (Mr. D. K. Blair), and the Assistant Secretary (Mr. M. F. Key)."

(3).—Single or Twin Screw.

"The merits of single and twin screws were considered and it was unanimously agreed to recommend the former.

(4).—Boilers.

"The meeting was unanimous on the desirability of installing Scotch boilers adaptable either for oil or coal fuel i.e. forced draught boilers developing about 1,200 h.p. (triple expansion engines).

"It was generally considered that it would be quite feasible to have steam on one boiler with typhoon weather in the vicinity and that no difficulty would be experienced in raising the necessary full head of steam by the time the vessel came into commission.

"In connection with the water tube boilers the meeting were unanimous that they were not desirable."

Government accepted the recommendations of the Committee in principle with slight modifications, put forward at a further meeting of this committee of experts, which was attended by the Acting Harbour Master (Lt. Comdr. Conway Hake, R.N.R.) and Mr. L. H. King, the Government Electrical Engineer.

The modifications were adopted and tenders were called for by Government Notification No. S. 208 dated July 25, 1924, and the tender put forward by the Tai Koo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd., of Hong Kong, was accepted and the tug was accordingly built with Scotch boilers and single screw.

It has been now found from practical experience of the Kausing that:—(a) owing to practically unmanageable in typhoon weather when attempting to manoeuvre alongside a ship; (b) from cold boilers it takes 12 hours to raise steam and that even with fires banked in one boiler it is not considered safe to send her outside

Harbour Limits until such time as steam has been raised in the second boiler.

The question of converting the Kausing to motor engines has been carefully gone into, and I forward herewith a memorandum by the Government Marine Surveyor on the subject.

As all the machinery in the Kausing is at present steam-driven it necessarily follows that if the present boilers and engines are removed to make way for motor engines all the present auxiliary machines (capstan, steering engine, etc.) must be removed also, and electrical machinery fitted in lieu thereof, together with a large dynamo to supply the necessary power. The estimated market value of the present machinery is about \$25,000 and the estimated cost of the alterations \$350,000, leaving a debit balance of \$325,000.

As this tug, fitted with only a single-screw, is very difficult to manage in typhoon weather, and cannot be considered a success for the purpose for which she was provided, and as the building cost in the first instance was only \$250,000, I am unable to recommend a further expenditure of \$325,000 on her, for which sum the sole gain would be that of being able to get under way at quarter of an hour's notice.

The only procedure that I could recommend would be the selling of the Kausing complete as she stands at present and the building of a new tug with twin-screws.

G. F. HOLZ, Harbour Master.

MEMORANDUM BY THE GOVERNMENT MARINE SURVEYOR.

Hon. Harbour Master, With reference to your minute of the 7th inst.:—

(1) Conversion of Kausing from steam single-screw to motor single-screw is possible, but it is considered that the cost of new machinery and the structural alterations necessary would be prohibitive.

(2) The estimated cost of the change-over would be approximately \$350,000 to \$400,000, the lowest estimate being as follows:—

Cost of motor main engines (approximately)	\$200,000
Cost of motor electric auxiliary machinery (approximately)	90,000
Cost of motor structural alterations involved (approximately)	90,000
Total	\$380,000
Less estimated market value of present machinery	25,000
Total	\$355,000

The probable structural alterations involved would be as follows:—

- (1) Dispensing with the present double bottom tank beneath the engines.
- (2) Building new seating for the Diesel engines, and stiffening hull in way thereof.
- (3) Removing strong beam, and stiffening elsewhere to compensate for same.
- (4) Extensive alterations to the present casings.
- (5) Removing and rebuilding seatings for all auxiliary machinery.
- (6) Fitting new shaft and thrust stools.

The trim and stability of the vessel would not be greatly affected, the Diesel engines weighing approximately 20 per cent. less than steam engines, it being possible to ballast the vessel to compensate for this.

Estimates of the total cost of making the conversion have been called for, and the cost is estimated at about \$370,000.

These are of course only approximate, but serve to indicate the probable expense involved should the change over be decided upon.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Government Marine Surveyor.

Hong Kong, March 20, 1929.

THE POPE'S LITTLE JEST.

A PRINCE'S VILLA.

Rome (U.P.).—The villa and park of the Doria Pamphili, which lies behind the Vatican, was included in the first plan of the territory to be assigned to the new Vatican State, and would have actually been comprised in the precincts of the Pontifical city had Pope Pius XI. so wished, as the Italian Government were willing to cede it.

When Cardinal Gasparri met Prince Doria Pamphili, from whose family the villa takes its name, at a reception given by Prince Marcantonio Colonna after the signing of the treaty between Church and State, His Eminence, it is stated, said jestingly to the Prince, "Your villa, Prince, has escaped a grave danger. You must thank Providence for having saved it for you."

UTOPIA!

Mr. Talkashi Satoh, a Japanese resident in Rangoon, has leased 3,000 acres of land in Upper Burma and is now planning to establish a Utopian community in which there will be no racial discrimination.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

WEEKLY RETURNS.

The following information regarding consumption and storage of water has been issued from the Public Works Department:—

Hong Kong Waterworks. The total storage in the island reservoirs on Monday, April 29, amounted to 237.26 million gallons, showing a decrease of 35.12 million gallons during the past week.

The week's consumption amounted to 37.59 million gallons, and includes 2.10 million gallons brought across the harbour from Kowloon to the tanks on the water-front, and 1.43 million gallons from the Tai Koo reservoirs.

Kowloon Waterworks. The total storage in the mainland reservoirs on Monday, April 29, amounted to 117.44 million gallons, showing a decrease of 19.37 million gallons during the past week.

The week's consumption, including supplies to water boats and Hong Kong, totals 29.83 million gallons. Fully an inch of rain was

recorded in the Shing Mun Valley over the week-end, and the yield of the stream for the week was approximately 10 million gallons.

PREVIOUS DRY YEARS.

LAST AUTUMN AND SPRING RECORD.

The Director of the Royal Observatory has sent us some interesting figures giving a comparison of the rainfall during 11 months, June-April, in the driest periods on record with the average rainfall.

It will be seen that 1901-1902 was a considerably worse period than the one we have now experienced, the total being 32.55 compared with 41.565. Last June yielded over 13 inches, July 4.78 and August nearly 13, but taking the period October-April (inclusive) for the two years it will be seen that in 1901-1902 a total of 6.74 inches fell but in 1928-29 only 4.83 inches. This has been therefore the driest autumn and spring on record. The 1928-29 season runs its close but there the drought was broken by a fraction short of 8 inches in February.

The Observatory figures are as follow:—

	Average 1884-1925	Rainfall 1893-1896	Rainfall 1901-1902	Rainfall 1928-1929
	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
June	15.699	4.970	9.335	15.130
July	14.415	18.870	5.585	4.780
August	14.396	6.135	14.000	12.910
September	9.690	3.965	3.890	3.915
October	4.939	0.500	2.505	0.435
November	1.742	0.325	0.770	0.915
December	1.027	0.280	0.835	0.020
January	1.323	1.750	0.235	0.930
February	1.831	7.945	0.020	0.535
March	2.946	1.445	0.450	0.505
April	5.645	2.100	1.845	1.540
Total, 11 months	73.653	49.175	32.550	41.565

ITALY'S AIR FORCE.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Among the Government estimates which will come before the new Italian Corporative Chamber is that of the Air Ministry for 700,000,000 lire, an increase of 400,000,000 lire on the estimates of 1923-4. The figures in the intervening years represent the development of the Italian Air Force, since Signor Mussolini combined the military and naval aviation forces into a separate service and created the Air Ministry:—

Estimates.	Million Lire.
1923-24	300
1924-25	462
1925-26	569
1926-27	659
1927-28	700
1928-29	700

It will be seen that the last three years represent a steady level, so that the present strength of the Air Force may be taken as an indication of the high average that is being maintained in Italy. If the estimates in France and Great Britain are almost double those in Italy the cost of construction and level of wages are considerably lower in Italy. In units of strength the Italian Air Force compares favourably with that of Great Britain and is somewhat inferior to that of France.

There are 97 air squadrons divided among aeroplanes, hydroplanes, day and night bombers, and scouts. The squadrons are organised in 31 groups, with one dirigible division to every three groups. A total of 1,600 machines, 2,300 active pilots, and 20,000 men are the official figures published recently by the Government. The figure for the reserves are not given, but a comparison is made with the number of machines and men in the combined military and naval air squadrons at the advent of Fascism. In 1923 there were 209 machines, of which 90 were in good repair, and 484 airmen on active service.

Experimental work and technical research are especially encouraged in the Italian Air Force to-day, and technical improvements are introduced with probably greater rapidity than is the case in other European air forces. Thus all fighting machines are provided with transmission and receiving sets, with a new type of parachute that was successfully tested a short time ago at Genoa from a height of 1,000 metres, and with special aiming instruments that render possible a great precision in bomb-throwing. The aim, however, of aeronautical constructors in Italy to-day is to produce a standard type which will allow of series production at an appreciably reduced cost to the Government. At present there is still a wide variety of machines, the most common being the heavy all-steel Caproni bombers, but various projects are being considered with a view to producing the most efficient type of fighting machine.

Mr. Talkashi Satoh, a Japanese resident in Rangoon, has leased 3,000 acres of land in Upper Burma and is now planning to establish a Utopian community in which there will be no racial discrimination.

JUGO-SLAVIA'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

KING AS DICTATOR.

[BRITISH UNITED PRESS.]

Jugoslavia's new administrative laws, which will govern the conduct of the absolutist regime which King Alexander created by proclamation on January 6, were officially promulgated on April 1. Without expressly saying as much, the new laws place apparently complete dictatorial powers in the hands of the monarch. They are so constructed as to make it virtually impossible that any decree or law shall come into force without his specific consent.

Under these temporary regulations—temporary because the present government has informally promised that they shall be kept in effect only until a constitutional form of government can be erected—the King is authorized to name the minister-president or premier, and also to name the other ministers "with the concurrence of the minister-president." Excepting the premier, none of the ministers have any legislative or administrative rights and can discuss only such subjects as the King or premier may think proper.

Premier's Responsibilities.

It shall be the task of the minister-president, one of the laws declares, to set that the affairs of the government and administration proceed smoothly. The premier is also privileged to propose laws and royal decrees to the King and he must give his consent in advance to any action taken by one of the other ministers. Moreover, he is authorised to countersign all decrees and laws and to introduce organisational reforms in any of the individual ministries when he deems such reform necessary.

The system of ministerial responsibility has been patterned after that obtaining under the former parliamentary regime, excepting that now the cabinet can be held answerable only to the King. Furthermore, he alone has the right to accuse a minister of wrongdoing and to pick the court in which to try such a minister.

Cabinet members, the laws continue, shall be punishable for malfeasance or misfeasance in office exactly as are other officers of the state. Sections dealing with corruption make it possible to bring court proceedings against any minister whose personal fortune shows an increase of a dubious nature while he is in office.

Convicted, he may be penalized to the extent of his entire personal fortune. This section has, however, been made non-retroactive.

Among other reforms introduced by the new administrative laws was the abolition of four ministries, those of posts and telegraphs, agrarian reform, education, and health. Their functions were incorporated with those of other departments. At the same time several undersecretariats were also eliminated.

Another change provided for the establishment of an official press service.

AMENITIES OF THE STREET.

WHAT BIRMINGHAM DOES ABOUT LITTER.

A TIDY CITY.

Birmingham must be an uncomfortable place for a stranger used to throwing about an unlimited amount of paper. If he went wandering through the town in search of somebody else's newspaper he would have to go a long way to find one; perhaps, even, to Manchester. For in dry weather the Birmingham street is highly polished and clean—so clean, in fact, that they say you can eat your breakfast off it, though there is no evidence to show that anybody does.

Some of that cleanliness must, undoubtedly be put down to a by-law passed six years ago. It is to the effect that "no person shall throw down or deposit, and leave in any street any newspaper or any paper bag, wrapping, or sheet such as is likely to create or tend to create a litter in or to affect or tend to affect injuriously the amenities of the street." The wording of it, so beautifully wide and comprehensive, makes one feel at first a little nervous, for most people have that healthy fear of the law which gives us a feeling of bravado when we buy cigarettes after eight o'clock. One gets the same thrill by throwing away a tram ticket in Birmingham. It would be a fine game, in fact, to see how far one really could go before offending the law. For instance, it would be good fun to stand in front of a constable and begin throwing first a tram ticket, then a small piece of paper, and finally a whole paper bag at his feet, as if one were throwing bouquets at him.

Tram Tickets Safe!

As a matter of fact, one is quite safe with a tram ticket, for the police are wise enough not to prove the law an ass. That does away with the obvious objection to the regulation that it might quite easily add another annoyance to those innumerable little tyrannies which pursue us in these days like a swarm of voracious gnats. A prosecution is only made when an obvious case of carelessness arises, and the proof of this is that only 104 people have been brought into court in the six years. The hand of the law is withdrawn, and it is only when complaints have been lodged against any particular area or street that the police take any action. Far more is done in other ways to encourage tidiness. There are waste ticket boxes on all the trams and wire paper baskets have been fixed on to most of the lamp standards. In addition, a good deal is done by means of propaganda. When the by-law was passed in April, 1923, the authorities took great care that everybody should hear about it. There were notices in the press, an appeal was broadcast, and the Corporation departments were asked to co-operate. This campaign is revived from time to time, and an occasional police court case serves as an additional reminder. In fact, the whole "business" has been done so thoroughly that even Girl Guides and Boy Scouts have impressed upon them the need for keeping the streets tidy. If this means that Boy Scouts in Birmingham pick up a piece of paper a day instead of doing a good deed a day, it might account for the cleanliness.

But not quite. For the extraordinary thing is that not only is it difficult to find a piece of paper on the pavement, but it is often difficult to find one in the baskets. Where then does the paper go to in Birmingham? And what happens, when a man buys an evening paper and finds he has lost the 2.20? In Manchester you just find it in. But in Birmingham a man apparently goes clutching it through the streets until he reaches home. And what does he do then? Tear it up into innumerable pieces and scatter them over the carpet, just to show an Englishman's home is his castle.

ROME-NEW YORK.

NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

The American millionaire, Col. William E. Easterwood, Junior, who is now in London, has offered a prize of \$25,000 open to all nations for the first successful aeroplane flight from Rome to New York and Dallas, Texas. The Italian Government assented to the project following an interview of Easterwood with Signor Mussolini. Competitors may start at any time after June 1st. Easterwood has sponsored previous long distance flights including the flight from Dallas to Hong Kong, and Count Delmatta (Italy) and Major Schey (Germany) have already intimated their intention of competing.

GRADUAL CONTROL OF LEPROSY.

NOTICEABLE DIMINUTION.

ADVANCING PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

Honolulu.—Under the advancing progress of modern science, leprosy gradually is diminishing, but there is still much work to be done in enlightenment and segregation in the Orient, according to Dr. G. Gustave Taylor, superintendent of the Mackay Memorial Hospital at Taihoku, Formosa.

Dr. Taylor visited Hawaii on a world tour to study the leprosy settlement on the island of Molokai. He is being sent around the world by the government of Formosa for a year's study, with a view to establishing a similar colony there.

He commented upon the apparent satisfaction and happiness of the inmates of the settlement. He said that many such isolation settlements are conducted in such a way that inmates feel as if they were in prison. Such an attitude interferes with the segregation of lepers.

A World Problem.

"Dealing with leprosy patients not only is a medical and scientific problem, but it is a great humanitarian work," Dr. Taylor said. "To keep them in a happy mood is one of the great tasks. One of the greatest accomplishments toward anti-leprosy work of the world is seen in the Philippine Islands, where the United States Government seems to have almost perfect control of the disease."

"Ever since the discovery of this disease in the Congo region, 3,000 years ago, all human scientific powers available have been bent towards its prevention and cure, but it has spread practically all over the five major continents. Some of the countries where the effect is worst include France, England, China, Korea, Japan, India, South American countries, and the islands of the South Pacific."

Leprosy in England.

"Through a rigid segregation policy, European countries have attained a state wherein leprosy no longer is a problem. Take England, for example; there were 600 leprosy hospitals, with thousands of cases, a few decades ago, but we find to-day there is only one hospital and only 25 cases."

"We must remember, however, it is estimated that, to-day, there are more than 4,000,000 cases of leprosy throughout the world. Of this number, nearly 1,000,000 are found in India, 1,000,000 in China, and others are scattered through Japan, South American countries, and the South Pacific Islands."

"Large numbers of these are not segregated. For example, in Formosa, we have some 4,000 cases, particularly among Chinese, without segregation. It is our hope shortly to have these cases isolated."

NAVAL VETERAN VISITS THE KING.

"WHEN WE WERE BOYS TOGETHER."

A septuagenarian, Mr. William King, who was a shipmate of His Majesty when the latter was a midshipman in H.M.S. Bacchante, recently wrote to the King recalling old associations, and was invited to visit Craigweil House, where, carrying his log book and photographs of the Bacchante, he was received by Their Majesties in the grounds.

The King and Queen shook hands with him and chatted for 20 minutes. Their Majesties presented him with an autographed photograph of the King in Admiral's uniform. Mr. King subsequently said: "The King was very nice and jolly. We laughed and talked of the days when we were boys together and I used to pull him ashore in the Captain's cutter."

A new method for extracting alcohol from the residue left after the manufacture of olive-oil has been invented by an Italian expert in wine-making. The process has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of National Economy, which is investigating the inventor's claim. According to the discoverer of the process, a quintal of olive-oil residue produces three litres of impure alcohol, which requires rectification in order to render it commercially saleable. The rectification process implies a certain loss and expense, but according to the inventor, even taking this into consideration, the method is industrially practical, especially as the oil residue is usually thrown away as useless.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKETS.

Notwithstanding the official ending of the anti-Japanese Boycott in Canton, the prices of Japanese cotton yarns are still low and there has been very little buying, and the market in this Colony inactive.

For three weeks, the market for Java sugar has been on the decline and yet there is as yet no sign of improvement. Many of the merchants are selling at unusually low prices.

For several months, the demand for sea slugs, a Chinese delicacy, has been steady, and prices have not dropped. The sea slugs come mostly from Australia and Hong Kong being the distributing centre for South China.

HONG KONG FLOUR MARKET.

	Per Bag
Blue Bird	\$3.15
Banana	2.97
Flog	3.00
Banana Tree	3.00
Cabbage	3.20
Big Cannon	3.15
Green Gunboat	2.85
Tai Sai Mui	4.12
Ma Kap	3.20
Globe	2.85
Tan Lo	2.69
Golden Ox	2.61
Big Mandarin Orange	2.85
Golden Melon	2.81

HONG KONG COTTON YARN MARKET.

No.	Yarn	Price
No. 40	Sun Light	\$313
	Choy Kou	314
	Poo Loy	318
No. 32	Choy Kou	292
No. 20	Yellow Buddha	216
	Po Loy	217
	Sun Po Loy	213
	Choy Kou	218
	Blue Phoenix	212
No. 12	Standing Horse	194
	Chia Kim	194
	Pretty Damsel	195
No. 10	Tai Fat	189
	Tai Poo	189

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

New York, April 24.

Market Firm	Business done	4,067,200 Shares.
Stock	Price	Previous Close
Allegheny Corporation	29 1/2	29 1/2
Allied Chem. & Dye (Com.)	140 1/2	140 1/2
American Can.	25 1/2	25 1/2
American C. W. P. A.	103 1/2	103 1/2
American Smelting	236 1/2	236 1/2
American Tel. & Tel. (Com.)	148 1/2	148 1/2
American Tobacco "B"	147 1/2	147 1/2
Anacosta Copper	52 1/2	52 1/2
Andes Copper	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amour & Co. "A"	50 1/2	50 1/2
Atlantic Refining	100 1/2	100 1/2
Associated Gas & Elec.	60 1/2	60 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	122 1/2	122 1/2
Bank of Montreal	116 1/2	116 1/2
Beckman Steel (Com.)	46 1/2	46 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	72 1/2	72 1/2
Canadian Pacific Railway	238 1/2	238 1/2
Chicago North Western	231 1/2	231 1/2
Chrysler	70 1/2	70 1/2
Columbia Graphophone	70 1/2	70 1/2
Coty, Incorporated	58 1/2	58 1/2
Davison Chemical	100 1/2	100 1/2
Dry Dock	185 1/2	185 1/2
Du Pont de N. (Com.)	92 1/2	92 1/2
Fox Film "A"	241 1/2	241 1/2
General Electric	103 1/2	103 1/2
General Motors	60 1/2	60 1/2
General Ry. Signal	60 1/2	60 1/2
Gold Dust	84 1/2	84 1/2
Goodrich Rubber	84 1/2	84 1/2
Granby Consolidated	84 1/2	84 1/2
Great Western Sugar	38 1/2	38 1/2
Haystack Corporation	94 1/2	94 1/2
International Cement (Com.)	111 1/2	111 1/2
International Harvester Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2
International Match, Pfd.	50 1/2	50 1/2
International Nickel (Com.)	50 1/2	50 1/2
International Printers Ink	50 1/2	50 1/2
International Prod. (Com.)	104 1/2	104 1/2
Johns-Manville	104 1/2	104 1/2
Kelvinator	84 1/2	84 1/2
Lehigh Valley	89 1/2	89 1/2
Liggett & Myers "B"	89 1/2	89 1/2
Madison Square Garden	100 1/2	100 1/2
Maryland Oil	190 1/2	190 1/2
Mechanics Alloy	81 1/2	81 1/2
Missouri Pacific (Com.)	123 1/2	123 1/2
Montgomery Ward	124 1/2	124 1/2
National Dairy Products	81 1/2	81 1/2
National Distillers (Pfd.)	40 1/2	40 1/2
Nevada Consolidated Copper	184 1/2	184 1/2
New York Central	104 1/2	104 1/2
North American Aviation	103 1/2	103 1/2
Northern Pacific Ry.	121 1/2	121 1/2
Packard Motor Car (Com.)	231 1/2	231 1/2
Pennsylvania Railway	81 1/2	81 1/2
Phillips Petroleum	103 1/2	103 1/2
Radio Corp. of America	103 1/2	103 1/2
Reading Railway	85 1/2	85 1/2
Republic Tobacco "B"	128 1/2	128 1/2
Rock Island Railway	30 1/2	30 1/2
Shell Union Oil	121 1/2	121 1/2
Southern Pacific Railway	104 1/2	104 1/2
Standard Gas & Elec. (Com.)	61 1/2	61 1/2
Standard Oil of New York	48 1/2	48 1/2
Standard Oil of New York	48 1/2	48 1/2
Texas Corporation (Com.)	81 1/2	81 1/2
U.S. Leather "A"	82 1/2	82 1/2
U.S. Realty & Improve Co.	184 1/2	184 1/2
U.S. Steel	127 1/2	127 1/2
Vacuum Oil	77 1/2	77 1/2
Vanadium	84 1/2	84 1/2
Warner-Quinn (Com.)	151 1/2	151 1/2
Washington E. & M. (Com.)	244 1/2	244 1/2
Wills Overland	244 1/2	244 1/2
Wright Aeronautical	82 1/2	82 1/2
Call Money	8 1/2	8 1/2

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

Owing to the dry weather, flowers have not been in demand and prices have dropped.

Chinese coal is still being consumed in large quantities, and Kailan coal is cheaper than Fushan coal.

Prices of rice and cattle in Yang-ping district have been going up on account of the drought and the cattle plague.

Raw silk and unravelled silk exported from Canton between April 11 and April 20 inclusive was 1,273 and 1,522 bales respectively.

Prices of foodstuffs have risen appreciably of late as a result of the depreciation of the Central Bank of China notes.

The market for groundnut oil which was on the decline for a long while, reversed somewhat a week ago. The market for peeled groundnut has a close connection with the oil and fluctuates with it.

Besides supply the Province, the Sunwui district exports large quantities of palm leaf fans. During the last ten days of April, 1,842,828 fans were exported to Hong Kong, Shanghai and other places.

The tax has been abolished by most Chinese merchants in favour of the dollar even in the country districts and lately, the guild of paper merchants in Fatsan has passed a resolution to abolish the tax system.

The sugar market in Hong Kong has been exceedingly dull recently as the demand from the country district merchant is limited. Dealers in Java white sugar have been faced with loss of a dollar for every picul sold.

Business along the upper reaches of the West River is at a standstill on account of the political crisis. Telegrams have been exchanged between merchants in Nanning, Liu-chow, Kweilin, Lungchow and Posh and some other minor places along the river advising that the shipment of goods be suspended.

Manufacturers of both Chinese and foreign writing ink have been doing well. During the anti-Japanese Boycott, when no Japanese ink was imported, profits were exceptionally good, and it is expected that though the Boycott is lifted, business will not be greatly affected as native ink has been in brisk demand on account of its cheapness.

Many of the blackwood furniture makers have to face a loss this year. Black wood costs about eleven dollars per picul and is chiefly imported from Siam. About a picul of wood is needed for two large arm-chairs and for a sofa, about two piculs are required. The furniture made from a picul of blackwood is reckoned to yield a net profit of six dollars.

CANTON COTTON YARN MARKET.

According to telegraphic advices from Shanghai, prices of both Chinese and foreign cotton yarns have fallen by two taels. But in Canton, the prices have gone up by two to three dollars on account of the high rate of exchange for Hong Kong money. Quotations on Tuesday were as follows:—

No.	Yarn	Price
No. 42	Yang Hok	\$544
	Flower & Butterfly	544
	Happiness	540
No. 32	Choy Kou	450
	Double Horses	432
	Tin Koon	434
	Pine Tree & Deer	440
	Sheung Hee	440
No. 20	Golden City	340
	Globe	320
	Good Harvest	320
	Sin To	328
	Blue Phoenix	328
	Tin Koon	316
	Cloud Roc	316
	Ng Fook	308
	Yan Chung	308
	Hung Hee	318
	Shepherd	308
	Standing Horse	318
	Three Stars	324
No. 18	Globe	300
	Foo Kwai	302
	Yan Chung	300
No. 12	Golden City	288
	Peacock	288
	Foo Kwai	290
	Poo Yee	292
	Trumka	276
	Pretty Damsel	276
	Standing Horse	288
No. 10	Sailing	270
	Golden City	270
	Peacock	272
	Lotus & Bee	258
	Double Lions	255
	Five Lions	255
	Yan Chung	270
	Tai Fat	270
	Tak Lee	270
	Excellent Crops	270
No. 8	Lion	198
	Lion, the second	198
	Hut Hou	188

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	May 1, 1929.
H.K. Banks	\$1,200 buy, 1,210 sel.
Do.	London 2184 nom.
Chartered Bank	2184 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & S.	233 nom.
Do.	0.2181 nom.
P. & O. Bank	291 nom.
East Asia Bank	290 nom.
Canton Insurance	2836 buy.
Union Insurance	335 3/4 buy.
North China Ins.	The 160 buy.
Yankee Insurance	M. 550 nom.
China Underwriters	2230 buy, 230 sel.
China Fire Insurance	235 buy.
H.K. Fire Ins.	472 buy.
Douglases	238 sel.
H.K. Steamboats	224 buy.
H.K. Tugs	2240 nom.
Indo-China (Ref.)	240 nom.
Do.	270 nom.
Shall Transport	224 nom.
Union Waterboat	224 nom.
Banque	221 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	66 nom.
Langkat (combined)	The 14 nom.
Do.	(single) The 7 nom.
S'hai Explorations	The 290 sel.
Shanghai Loans	The 14 nom.
Baube	2635 nom.
Trunk & W. H. Co.	2122 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	438 sel.
China Providents	435 buy, 44 sel.
Hongkows	The 178 nom.
New Engineering	The 530 buy.
Shanghai Docks	The 147 nom.
Ewo Cottons	The 1240 buy, 1240 sel.
Oriental Cottons	The 2 buy.
S'hai Cottons (old)	The 33 nom.
Do.	(new) 380 buy.
H.K. Lands	211 nom.
Shao Shai Lands	The 143 nom.
Humphreys Estates	2135 nom.
H.K. Realties	2835 nom.
H.K. Tramways	2155 sel, 181 sel.
Peak Trams (old)	2155 buy.
Do.	(new) 2630 nom.
Star Farries	2664 buy, 27 sel.
China Lights	11340 buy, 1340 sel.
H.K. Electric	551 buy, 56 sel.
Macao Electric	2382 nom.
Sandakan Lights	23 sel.
Telephones	2705 buy.
China Buses	The 14 buy.
Singapore Tractions	1116 nom.
Do.	(Ref.) 186 buy.
China Sugars	21 nom.
Malayan Sugars	24 buy.
Canton Tea	2180 buy.
Cement (combined)	1850 sel.
Do.	(old) 1750 nom.
Do.	(new) 1740 nom.
H.K. Ropes	263 nom.
United Asbestos	35 buy.
Dairy Farms	2191 buy, 191 sel.
Watsons	1320 nom.
Der A Wings	30 sel. buy.
Lane Crawford	2 sel.
Blackbills	115 buy.
Guthrie	2365 buy.
Wm. Powell	2365 nom.
H.K. Amusements	2321 buy, 30 sel.
H.K. Constructions	11 sel.
B'gineers, G. & B.	561 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	87 ex. int. buy.
buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; ex.—excess; nom.—nominal.	

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

	Rupee, April 30.
Paris	124.15
New York	4.85 5/16
Brussels	34.94
Geneva	25.19
Amsterdam	12.07
Milan	52.62
Berlin	50.66
Copenhagen	18.16
Oslo	18.16
Vienna	34.55
Prague	164
Helsingfors	193
Madrid	33.80
Lisbon	106 1/2
Athens	375
Bucharest	818
Rio	5 57/64
Buenos Aires	47 5/16
Bombay	1/5 29/32
Shanghai	2/64
Yokohama	1/10 7/32
Hong Kong	1/11
Silver (spot)	25 3/16
Silver (forward)	25 3/16

A COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPLETE REPORT

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

STEREOSCOPIC X-RAY.

APPARATUS THAT SEES THROUGH US.

PATIENT NEED NOT BE MOVED.

A marvellous apparatus—a vast improvement on the original X-rays and the only one of its kind in Great Britain—was demonstrated recently by Mr. A. T. K. Moir, A.M.I.E.E., M.A.M.E.E., at his London clinic.

Ordinary X-ray apparatus shows a picture of only two dimensions—length and breadth. The stereoscopic apparatus offers a complete solution of the problem of obtaining a shadow picture in relief to its true relationship. It gives a third dimension—depth.

The image on the screen is of actual size, and can be viewed at any desired distance. The organs of the body can be observed in motion, either as a whole or in their detailed parts.

Reverse View.

It is frequently desirable that a patient under examination should not be moved. With the non-stereoscopic apparatus, unless the patient is moved, only one view of the part of the body in question is obtained. With the stereoscopic apparatus, however, an amazing thing happens. By pressing a switch the examiner can obtain a reverse view without turning the patient round.

Mr. Moir told the story of an eminent surgeon who was being shown the apparatus for the first time.

The patient was placed in position, the rays turned on and the surgeon was able to obtain a stereoscopic view of the organs he wanted to see. During his examination (which is made through what looks like a pair of binoculars) to his amazement he suddenly found himself looking at the reverse side of the patient. At the conclusion he asked the demonstrator who it was who turned the patient round.

Time Saved.

It was then explained to him that the patient had not been moved at all, but that an ingenious device had permitted him this reverse view by the simple process of pressing a button.

The apparatus makes it possible to see all shadow-giving parts or the position of foreign bodies or fractures, for they can be readily located and measured to a fraction of an inch.

An enormous amount of time is saved in performing operations, for not only can the surgeon follow his usual course of making with dye the points on the patient's body where he must cut, but he knows to within the smallest fraction of an inch how deep he has to cut. The ordinary X-ray photograph, it must be remembered, does not show him the depth.

The apparatus is being extensively used in tuberculosis cases. The ordinary X-ray shows only dark patches on the lungs, which may be anything. The stereoscopic X-ray shows clearly the cavities, which are so important in this disease.

Heart Seen in Action.

How it saves the life of an American millionaire, who, while walking into his hotel, suddenly began to cough up blood, was told by Mr. Moir.

A doctor was hastily summoned, and found that before the hemorrhage stopped the millionaire had vomited three quarts of blood. He was then apparently perfectly well again, but it was thought advisable to order him a fortnight's rest, during which time he was put under the X-ray, which revealed no trouble at all.

Finally the stereoscopic apparatus was used, and the heart, an enlarged one, could be clearly seen pumping during exertion against the wall of the lung, where it had formed a bladder of blood. Only then were the doctors able to treat the trouble successfully and save the American from a second, and possibly a fatal, hemorrhage.

AUXILIARY INSTALLATION IN A YACHT.

Often it happens that the real yachting enthusiast does not consider a reverse gear a necessary part of the auxiliary equipment for his boat. This is due in many cases to a strict limitation of space. It is, therefore, a useful feature if, in the design of the power unit, the reverse gear can be omitted as a whole without any alteration to the engine itself.

Such a case is the installation of the Ailsa Craig Kid Junior 6-3 h.p. two-cylinder marine motor in a 26x11 ft. Dutch yacht of 12 tons displacement, which is being made at Bosham. There will be no reverse gear or clutch and the propeller will be of the folding type. It is interesting to note that by the omission of the whole reverse gear a saving of 10 in. in the overall length of the engine has been effected without any modification to the timing gear box. Needless to say, yachtsmen have been quick to perceive the advantages of so adaptable an engine as the Kid Junior with the result that the Ailsa Craig Motor Co. Ltd., of Chiswick, London, who are the makers, have been kept busy on this popular model for installations for the coming season for owners at home as well as abroad.

"TWO THOUSAND" RESULT.

MR. JINKS WINS BY A HEAD.

22 RUNNERS.

[THROUGH RECTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 1.

The result of the Two Thousand Guineas, run to-day, was as follows:—

1. Mr. Jinks.
2. Cragador.
3. Gay Day.

There were 22 starters. Won by a head; one and a-half lengths between second and third. Betting: 5/2 Mr. Jinks, 4/1 Cragador, 20/1 Gay Day.

"CAVE MAN" WINS HIS APPEAL.

GIRL DISAPPROVED OF BY HIS MOTHER.

TITLE CLAIM.

Remarkable allegations were made at London Sessions when Mr. John Warburton Whittington, aged twenty-two, appeared, successfully against an order made against him at Marylebone in respect of the child of Babette Nancy Warner, Baywater.

Mr. Bertram Reece, for Miss Warner, read a number of letters alleged to have passed between Miss Warner and Mr. Whittington. Whittington, in a letter from Dieppe, where he was staying with his mother, writes: "There are some sweet words there in the shops, of course. Maybe, perhaps, I shall buy you some."

Miss Warner addressed Whittington as "Dearest honeybunch," and later wrote, "An revoir, my cave man."

Gave Birth to Twins.

Miss Warner, who gave her age as nineteen, corroborated her counsel's statements.

Mr. J. N. Emery (for Mr. Whittington): Have you ever been called the Hon. Barbara Warner?—No.

Your sister went as the Hon. Pamela Walmsley?—Yes. You know she is not entitled to that title?—She is, but there is a long history behind it.

Mr. Emery: You went in the nursing home as Mrs. Warner?—I was not going to shout that I was not married.

It is my suggestion that instead of being an innocent girl who has been taken in by a wicked man, it is the other way about, and that you and your sister have been in the habit of receiving money for this child.

I put it to you that you were endeavouring to obtain money in respect of the child for which he was not responsible, and you knew he was not responsible for it?—No, I did not, nothing of the kind.

The next witness was Miss Warner's sister, Mrs. Pamela Walmsley.

Mr. Emery: Were you ever known as the Hon. Pamela Walmsley-Warner?—Never. Did you give birth to twins?—Yes or no?—I did, yes.

His Present.

I put it to you that you did not give birth to twins, and that you obtained a sum of £150 from this man in respect to the twins?—I never received that in respect to the twins. He gave it as a present.

Mr. Whittington entered the witness-box immediately after the lunch adjournment. He said that, with the exception of a silk slip he brought back from Dieppe, he gave the girl no present of any kind.

"When my mother came back from Dieppe," he added, "she saw this girl, and did not approve of her. I began to see that she was not all that I thought she was."

Nurse Florence Davis, said that she recognised the girl as the person who went into the nursing home as Mrs. Warner.

POST OFFICE INQUIRY.

OFFICIALS WORRIED BY RECENT THEFTS.

P.M.G.'S COMMITTEE.

How to prevent post office robberies—that is the task, in terms of reference, of a special departmental committee of experts in the postal service, appointed by Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, the Postmaster-General.

The recent thefts of mailbags have worried the Post Office chiefs more than they care to tell, and for that reason the committee is sitting.

One of the main points of inquiry is to ascertain how confidential information—relating to transfer of important mails, and known only to postal officials—can leak to outside sources. The recent sensational robberies of registered letters could not have been successfully carried out if "inside" information had not been given.

Theft-Proof Locks.

Suggestions are being considered by the investigation committee for safeguarding registered mails on the railways and in transit through London. One idea is that valuable packages should be carried in vans apart from the regular corridor expresses, and another that a steel-lined compartment with thief-proof locks should be provided on every main line train which carries mails.

Robberies from sub-post offices—those offices which are part of an ordinary shop—are also under the consideration of the committee.

Steps are to be taken to prevent this class of crime, which includes usually an attack on the attendant at the post office counter and the rifling of the safe and till.

Sub-Post Offices Raid.

A novel system of burglar alarms for sub-post offices has been laid before the Post Office, and may be adopted. With such a system an alarm signal would be sounded in the street outside each shop, by a person stepping on any one of a number of "connection points" in the shop flooring, or if the office safe, till, or counter were touched by any unauthorised person.

Point was given to the inquiry by a raid on a sub-post office at Pembroke Mews, Halkin Street, S.W., where three men got away, it is believed, with the contents of the safe. The same post office was robbed about six months ago.

Miss Clarke, daughter of the sub-postmaster, opened the tobacco-cist's shop of which the sub-post office is part. A motor-car, in which were three men, stopped outside. They went into the post office, and one man asked for cigarette papers.

While Miss Clarke was getting a packet he seized her tightly and put his hand over her mouth. The other two men went to the safe, which Miss Clarke had opened.

Leaving the post office without any appearance of hurry, the three thieves drove away. A pedestrian entering the shop found Miss Clarke in a state of collapse. He at once summoned the police. The amount of money taken is believed to be about £50 in cash and stamps.

TO-DAY'S RADIO.

"THE SINCERE CO." TO BE RELAYED.

1.45 p.m.—Weather report.
5.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music. (Victor records supplied by The Music World Co.)

7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.
8 p.m.—Evening programme of Chinese music relayed from the Roof Garden of The Sincere Co. (Ltd.).

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE Motor Vessel "MALAYA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th May, 1929, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on the 6th May, 1929, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 11th May, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 1st May, 1929. [7725]

PASSENGERS.

Departures.

The following passengers left here by the Empress of Russia for the North:—Mrs. A. Abramovich, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bethell, Mr. S. Bailey, Mr. A. G. Bethell, Mr. S. Bailey, Mr. H. Bloodgood, Master W. H. Bloodgood, Miss M. T. Bloodgood, Miss A. E. Bloodgood, Mrs. A. H. Brown, Miss V. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Blanchard, Mr. A. Bors, Miss A. M. Brown, Mrs. R. H. Durrett, Mr. H. B. Beaumont, Mr. T. A. T. Begg, Mr. C. Bernard Brown, Mrs. P. Carpio, Miss P. Carpio, Mr. Chau Che Wan, Mr. C. Bruz, Mr. Chow Pak Kam, Mrs. R. A. Cooper, Miss A. M. Cooper, Miss Rita A. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. Coutts, Mr. K. A. Carstensen, Major and Mrs. R. P. Carstensen, Mrs. E. J. Cooke, Mrs. L. B. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Cooke, Rev. W. Christie, Mr. Chan Yue, Mr. H. H. Chan, Mr. S. K. Chong, Mrs. R. Chupkhan and infant, Mrs. B. V. de Carmona, Mrs. Cheung Kin Hing, Mr. Chan Harr, Mrs. A. Chan, Miss M. Chan, Mrs. E. Davis, Mrs. L. H. Dunlap, Miss B. J. Dunlap, Miss M. E. Dunn, Mr. T. Y. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Eleazar, Mrs. I. A. S. Eedes, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Fetterly and family, Mr. J. J. Forster, Mr. T. Fung, Mr. E. M. Fraser, Mr. T. Fung, Mr. E. M. Foster, Dr. A. Frew, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. de Friest, Mr. H. Feimann, Mr. J. Gubay, Miss I. Genn, Mr. J. M. B. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gordon, Miss M. L. Gordon, Mr. C. M. Gee, Sister E. Hansen, Mrs. C. F. Hutchinson, Mr. K. C. Hsu, Mr. James W. Howe, Mrs. C. Hollands, Mr. T. V. Harman, Mrs. E. V. Hester, Miss C. Hester, Mr. S. Hill, Mrs. W. Hill, Master R. S. Hill, Mrs. K. D. H. Hsu, Miss A. C. Hsu, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Hsu, Miss C. Hsu, Mr. R. T. Harrison, Mr. Ho Kai Leung, Mr. S. Hosaka, Miss I. P. Leung, Mrs. F. A. Jones, Mrs. Shiu Kin, Mrs. Jau Kwok Sze, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Jau Kwok Sze, and Mrs. F. A. B. Jones, Sister Jackson, Mr. M. Karolchuck, Mrs. M. Kelton, Mr. J. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Kung, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kinloch, Mr. and Mrs. Kwan Yan Shan, Mr. N. Lapus, Miss R. Lawrence, Mr. Y. Luchang, Mr. Lai Yin Hing, Mrs. Lee Hon Ching, Mrs. Lee Kai Fong, and infant, Master C. L. Lee, Mr. Thomas A. Lee, Mr. Lim Hui Shou, Mr. Lum Kau Sheung, Miss Leung Shiu Kum, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Li, Mr. Lai C. Heu, Mr. Lee Siu Ping, Mr. Lee Lok Tien, Mr. C. P. Lau, Mr. M. Laurent, Miss Leung Chun Ha, Mr. S. C. Law, Mr. Lee Ping Chiu, Mr. Lee Ping Fen, Mr. Lee York Tong, Mrs. K. E. Lacey, Mr. J. M. McMullin, Rev. and Mrs. R. Moe, Miss M. R. Moe, Miss C. E. Moe, Mrs. A. M. Moe, Mrs. C. Murray, Mr. Mok Hak Ming, Mrs. Ma Joe Young, Master Ma Hin Fong, Mr. Moy Kung Sang, Miss Ma Joe Kenna, Mr. and Mrs. Hon. McGrath, G. Morrison, Mrs. M. E. McGrath, Mr. Ma Joe Keun, Miss Ma Joe Keun, Miss Ma Wing Chan, Mr. Ma Joe Young, Mrs. Ma Chat, Mr. Y. Young, Mr. J. Morton, Mr. Morckven, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. N. Nuguid, Col. & Mrs. C. H. Nance, Miss K. M. Nance, Mrs. T. Ordoveza, Miss F. Oakley, Mr. J. A. del Prado, Mr. Poon Kit Chuen, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Patel, Sir Henry Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Poor, Mrs. J. Price, Mrs. Pang Shee, The Hon. Mr. N. Peroulen, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Priestley, Miss E. M. Poole, Mr. C. C. Raul, Mr. P. Rodriguez, Miss P. S. Rasmussen, Mr. K. Soderad, Mrs. C. L. Sandes, Master C. H. Sandes, Mr. and Master M. H. Sandes, Mrs. W. A. Simon, Mrs. I. Sheffield, Mrs. H. B. Servens, Master C. F. Servens, Miss M. Shumate, Mrs. T. Soenko, Mr. M. S. Slikman, Mr. J. J. Slikman, Miss P. Sidney, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Sels, Mr. Shek Mow Tong, Mr. A. L. Shields, Mr. C. J. Stig Nielsen, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smith, Mr. T. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tullis, Mr. C. Thwaites, Mr. W. K. Tait, Miss M. L. Teague, Mrs. D. Tolan, Mr. Y. H. Tolan, Miss D. Tolan, Mr. Y. H. Tsoo, Mr. Tong Sau Lane, Mr. P. Tsoo, Mr. T. Tsang, Mr. Tam C. Tang, Mr. L. Tsang, Mr. Tam Lai Tang, Major C. W. R. Tuke, Mr. Z. B. Tsao, Mr. K. Tokuda, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thomas, Mr. P.

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The following passengers left yesterday by the s.s. Shingo Maru for San Francisco and Los Angeles:—Mr. H. T. Brooks, Mr. S. Ohta, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ohta, Mr. M. O. Hsu, Mr. A. L. mabe, Mr. C. S. Wan, Mr. T. A. Wan, Mr. Y. S. Wan, Mr. T. A. Wang, Mr. G. Kago Shima, Mr. M. Tsuji, Mr. G. O. Yum, Mr. J. Sandberg, Mr. M. M. Mamez, Mr. Ganda, Mr. and Mrs. K. Yoshida, Mr. H. N. Mehlay, Mr. Chu Lai Chur, Mr. C. S. Hsu, Mr. Chow Yan, Mr. T. T. Wu, Mr. T. Y. Kwan, Mr. N. P. Kwan, Mr. P. L. Leung, Mr. Tait Siu Hoi, Mr. Li Sang Chak, Mr. Lau Po San, Mr. and Mrs. Uhler, Mr. T. Yamauchi, Mr. M. Maraki, Mr. and Mrs. K. Torri and infant, Mrs. T. Ohshima, Mr. Y. Mori, Mrs. C. Uyemura, Mr. H. Akaba, Mr. T. Kudo, Master K. Kudo, Master Y. Kudo, Mr. H. Matsuo, Mr. K. Yamamoto, Mr. E. Anne, The Hon. Sir Charles, Lady Fawcett, Mr. B. Naess, Mr. T. A. Saunders-Jacobs, Mrs. S. J. Sadowsky, Miss V. Sadowsky, Mr. C. Mortenson, Mr. F. G. Grant, Mr. M. F. Frodham, Mr. P. P. Rackett, Mr. and Mrs. H. Downes, Mr. S. J. Sadowsky, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Archibald, Mr. C. G. Newell, Mr. C. E. Philbrick, Mr. and Mrs. Otis K. Yambert, Miss F. Dimalanta, Mr. J. R. A. Bidwell, Mr. T. S. Sieh, Mr. Ho Shan, Mr. Pang Ho Way, Miss Pang Pi King, Mrs. Ng Shee, Mrs. Chan Shee, Mrs. Sum Tse King, Miss Tang Siu Yin, Mr. Tang Chu Chong, Mrs. Chu Kit Hing, Mr. Ho Wai, Mrs. Poon Shee, Mrs. Leung Kai Tai, Mrs. Lui Fook Tim, Mrs. Wu Wing Poo, Mrs. Mak Ming, Mrs. Ma So Shee, Mr. Ho Chik Chu, Mr. Liu Sang Chiu, Mr. Cheng, Mr. Chu Tse Kuen, Mr. Woo Su Chung, Mr. Chu Tse Kuen, Mr. and Mrs. Y. T. Lum, Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Choy, Miss Katherine T. Ching, Mr. Liao, Chung Yang, Mr. Wong Lun Him, Mr. Luis M. Sanchez, Mrs. Buta de Sanchez and infant, Master Luis M. Sanchez.

Evidence at Penge in a motor-car case: I did not see the car coming; it came from nowhere at umpteen miles an hour.

Willenden man: I have been a friend to this man, and have taken him home when he was drunk. Magistrate: Be a better friend next time, and water his beer.

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "DUISBURG" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th May, 1929, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 4th May, 1929, at 10 a.m., by Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas. All Claims must reach us before the 2nd May, 1929, or they will not be recognized. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 29th Apr., 1929. [7710]

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M.S. "Siam" ... 20th May

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Pres. Jackson, Tu., May 7, 8 a.m. Pres. Taft, Tu., May 14

Pres. McKinley, Tu., May 21 Pres. Jefferson, Tu., May 28

Pres. Grant, Tu., June 4 Pres. Lincoln, Tu., June 11

Pres. Cleveland, Tu., June 18 Pres. Madison, Tu., June 25

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Pres. Hayes, Sun, May 19, 8 p.m. Pres. Harrison, Sun, June 30, 8 p.m.

Pres. Polk, Sun, June 2, 8 p.m. Pres. Johnson, Sun, July 14, 8 p.m.

To Manila

Pres. Taft, May 7, 8 p.m. Pres. Grant, May 25, 8 p.m.

Pres. McKinley, May 11, 6 p.m. Pres. Lincoln, June 4, 6 p.m.

Pres. Jefferson, May 21, 6 p.m. Pres. Cleveland, June 8, 6 p.m.

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FOUND VOLUMES of the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1928. With Index, Price—\$7.50. On Sale at the Hong Kong Daily Press Office

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS. CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

AMOI.

Liangchow, B. & S., May 2.
Haiching, Douglas, May 3.
Tjimonck, J.C.J.L., May 4.
Tjimonck, J.C.J.L., May 4.
Tjimonck, J.C.J.L., May 4.
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Tjimonck, J.C.J.L., May 4.
Tjimonck, J.C.J.L., May 4.

ANTWERP.

Nagore, P. & O., May 4.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Africa, Manners, May 14.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Arafura, E. & A., May 9.
Taiping, B. & S., May 14.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., May 22.
Tanda, E. & A., May 31.

BALTIMORE.

Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.
Africa, Manners, May 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 15.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.

BALTIMORE.

Oakbank, Bank, May 3.
City of Lille, Bank, May 10.
Rhexenor, B.F., May 10.

BANGKOK.

Kiangsu, B. & S., May 5.
Kwaiyang, B. & S., May 8.
Kaiyang, B. & S., May 12.

BELAWAN DELI.

Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., May 9.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.

BOMBAY.

Kidderpore, P. & O., May 8.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Mora, P. & O., May 25.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.

BOSTON.

Oakbank, Bank, May 3.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
City of Lille, Bank, May 10.
Tsuayama Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Rhexenor, B.F., May 10.
Royal Prince, Furness, May 10.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

BREMEN.

Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.

BRINDISI.

Esquillo, D'well's, May 3.
Rosandra, Dodwell's, May 25.

CALCUTTA.

Kumang, Jardine's, May 7.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., May 8.
Takada, B.I., May 11.
Namsang, Jardine's, May 20.
Talamba, B.I., May 21.

CEBU.

Wisconsin, States S.S., May 3.
Golden Sun, States S.S., May 18.
Iowa, States S.S., May 19.

CHEFOO.

Huichow, B. & S., May 2.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 11.

COLOMBO.

Esquillo, D'well's, May 3.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.
Nagore, P. & O., May 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Athos II, M.M., May 7.
Kidderpore, May 8.
Ruhr, Jelsen, May 9.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Kalyan, P. & O., May 11.
Hector, B.F., May 15.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Vogtland, Jelsen, May 21.
Mora, P. & O., May 25.
Rosandra, D'well's, May 25.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 29.
Duisburg, Jelsen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

COPENHAGEN.

Afrika, Manners, May 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 15.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 1.

DALNY.

Liangchow, B. & S., May 2.
Aeneas, B.F., May 5.
Fulda, Melchers, May 5.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 9.
Sauerland, Jelsen, May 17.
Main, Melchers, May 17.
Sarpodon, B. & S., May 31.

DUTCH PORTS.

Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Nagore, P. & O., May 4.
City of Delhi, Bank, May 9.
Kalyan, P. & O., May 11.
Hector, B.F., May 15.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Mora, P. & O., May 25.
Diomed, B.F., May 28.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 29.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.

FOOCHOW.

Haiching, Douglas, May 3.
Haining, Douglas, May 7.
Haiyang, Douglas, May 10.

GENOA.

Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Ruhr, Jelsen, May 9.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Vogtland, Jelsen, May 21.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 22.
Duisburg, Jelsen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

GLASGOW.

Hector, B.F., May 15.

GOTHENBURG.

Afrika, Manners, May 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 15.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 1.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Tonkin, M.M., May 7.
Kwaiyang, B. & S., May 8.
Tean, B. & S., May 12.

HAMBURG.

Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.
Nagore, P. & O., May 4.
City of Delhi, Bank, May 9.
Ruhr, Jelsen, May 9.
Africa, Manners, May 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 15.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Vogtland, Jelsen, May 21.
Diomed, B.F., May 28.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 29.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 1.
Duisburg, Jelsen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.

HAWAII.

Afrika, Manners, May 14.

HONOLULU.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 7.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.

ILOILO.

Wisconsin, States S.S., May 3.
Golden Sun, States S.S., May 18.
Iowa, States S.S., May 19.

JAPAN PORTS.

Delhi, Gilman's, May 2.
Malaya, Manners, May 2.
Tjimonck, J.C.J.L., May 4.
Morikita Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Kubang, Jardine's, May 6.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., May 6.
Perim, P. & O., May 6.
Fulda, Melchers, May 8/7.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 7.
Sphinx, B.I., May 7.
Tanda, E. & A., May 7.
Tsuruga Maru, N.Y.K., May 9.
Delta, P. & O., May 10.
Lyons, P. & O., May 10.
Tsuayama Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 12.
Tama, B.I., May 13.
Piume, Dodwell's, May 14.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 15.
Glenfifer, Jardine's, May 15.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., May 15.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Sauerland, Jelsen, May 18.
Main, Melchers, May 17.
Canton, Gilman's, May 19.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 21.
Tilawa, B.I., May 22.
Siam, Manners, May 23.
Venezia, Dodwell's, May 23.
Tydeus, B.F., May 23.
Rajputana, P. & O., May 24.
C'marthenshire, Jardine's, May 27.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., May 28.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Vogtland, Jelsen, May 21.
Mora, P. & O., May 25.
Rosandra, D'well's, May 25.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 29.
Duisburg, Jelsen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

LOS ANGELES.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 7.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 21.
Rokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Golden Dragon, S.S.S., May 25.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.

MANILA.

Wisconsin, States S.S., May 3.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 7.
Ruhr, Jelsen, May 9.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., May 8.
Arafura, E. & A., May 9.
Rhexenor, B.F., May 9.
Tjimonck, J.C.J.L., May 8.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 11.
Taiping, B. & S., May 14.
Tjimonck, J.C.J.L., May 15.
Golden Sun, States S.S., May 18.
Iowa, States S.S., May 19.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., May 21.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., May 22.
Tjimonck, J.C.J.L., May 22.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., May 23.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Duisburg, Jelsen, June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

MARSEILLES.

Nagore, P. & O., May 4.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Athos II, M.M., May 7.
Kalyan, P. & O., May 11.
Hector, B.F., May 15.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
D'Artagnan, M.M., May 21.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Vogtland, Jelsen, May 21.
Mora, P. & O., May 25.
Diomed, B.F., May 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

NAPLES.

Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Kalyan, P. & O., May 11.
Hector, B.F., May 15.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
D'Artagnan, M.M., May 21.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Vogtland, Jelsen, May 21.
Mora, P. & O., May 25.
Diomed, B.F., May 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

NEW ORLEANS.

Liangchow, B. & S., May 2.
Kanchow, B. & S., May 9.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Oakbank, Bank, May 3.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
City of Lille, Bank, May 10.
Rhexenor, B.F., May 10.
Royal Prince, Furness, May 10.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

NORTH CHINA.

Malaya, Manners, May 2.
Tjimonck, J.C.J.L., May 4.
Aeneas, B.F., May 5.
Fulda, Melchers, May 7.
Sauerland, Jelsen, May 18.
Main, Melchers, May 17.
Tjimonck, J.C.J.L., May 18.

OSLO.

Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.

OSLO.

Nanking, Gilman's, May 15.

PACAMA.

Tsuayama Maru, N.Y.K., May 12.
Rokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.

PENANG.

Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Nagore, P. & O., May 4.
Takliwa, B.I., May 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Kumang, Jardine's, May 7.
Kidderpore, P. & O., May 8.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., May 8.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., May 9.
Takada, B.I., May 11.
Kalyan, P. & O., May 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Namsang, Jardine's, May 20.
Talamba, B.I., May 21.
Mora, P. & O., May 25.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

PLYMOUTH.

Mora, P. & O., May 25.

PORTLAND.

Texas, States S.S., May 4.
Pennsylvania, States S.S., May 18.

RANGOON.

Takliwa, B.I., May 4.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., May 8.

SAIGON.

Wisconsin, States S.S., May 3.
Athos II, M.M., May 7.
D'Artagnan, M.M., May 21.

SANDAKAN.

Arafura, E. & A., May 9.
Hinsang, Jardine's, May 9.
Mausang, Jardine's, May 27.
Tanda, E. & A., May 31.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Texas, States S.S., May 4.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 7.
Everett, States S.S., May 11.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Pennsylvania, States S.S., May 18.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 21.
Golden Dragon, S.S.S., May 25.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Afrika, Manners, May 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 15.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 1.

SEATTLE.

Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., May 6.
Everett, States S.S., May 11.
Ixion, B.F., May 11.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 14.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 14.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., May 28.
Tyndareus, B.F., June 1.

SHANGHAI.

Delhi, Gilman's, May 2.
Malaya, Manners, May 2.
Ninghai, B. & S., May 2.
Liangchow, B. & S., May 2.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., May 2.
Tjimonck, J.C.J.L., May 3.
Morikita Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Aeneas, B.F., May 5.
Sunning, B. & S., May 5.
Hangsang, Jardine's, May 5.
Kutsum, Jardine's, May 5.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., May 6.
Perim, P. & O., May 6.
Fulda, Melchers, May 6/7.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 7.
Sphinx, M.M., May 7.
Szechuen, B. & S., May 7.
Waishung, Jardine's, May 8.
Duisburg, Jelsen, May 9.
Kanchow, B. & S., May 9.
Tauraga Maru, N.Y.K., May 9.
Linan, B. & S., May 9.
Tsuayama Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Delta, P. & O., May 10.
Lyons, B.F., May 10.
Lushan Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Kutsum, Jardine's, May 12.
Sinkiang, B. & S., May 12.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 13.
Tjimonck, J.C.J.L., May 13.
Fiume, Dodwell's, May 14.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 14.
Soochow, B. & S., May 14.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., May 15.
Glenfifer, Jardine's, May 15.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, May 15.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Sauerland, Jelsen, May 18.
Main, Melchers, May 17.
Canton, Gilman's, May 19.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.
Sarpedon, B. & S., May 31.

SINGAPORE.

Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 4.
Nagore, P. & O., May 4.
Takliwa, B.I., May 4.
Antung, B. & S., May 5.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 6.
Kumang, Jardine's, May 7.
Kwaiyang, B. & S., May 7.
Kidderpore, P. & O., May 8.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., May 8.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., May 9.
Ruhr, Jelsen, May 9.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Kalyan, P. & O., May 11.
Takada, B.I., May 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Africa, Manners, May 14.
Hector, B.F., May 15.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Namsang, Jardine's, May 20.
Talamba, B.I., May 21.
Mora, P. & O., May 25.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Hakata Maru, N.Y.K., May 6.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Hakata Maru, N.Y.K., May 6.

SWATOW.

Huichow, B. & S., May 2.
Ninghai, B. & S., May 2.
Haiching, Douglas, May 3.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 5.
Kiangsu, B. & S., May 5.
Hangsang, Jardine's, May 5.
Sunning, B. & S., May 5.
Haining, Douglas, May 7.
Waishung, Jardine's, May 8.
Linan, B. & S., May 9.
Haiyang, Douglas, May 10.
Anking, B. & S., May 12.
Chakasang, Jardine's, May 12.
Kaiyang, B. & S., May 12.
Sinkiang, B. & S., May 12.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, May 15.

TAKAO.

Sauerland, Jelsen, May 17.

TIENTSIN.

Huichow, B. & S., May 2.
Chipshing, Jardine's, May 3.
Fulda, Melchers, May 3.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 11.
Main, Melchers, May 17.
Tanda, E. & A., May 31.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Esquillo, D'well's, May 3.
Rosandra, Dodwell's, May 25.

TSINGTAO.

Sunning, B. & S., May 5.
Hangsang, Jardine's, May 5.
Szechuen, B. & S., May 7.
Waishung, Jardine's, May 8.
Chakasang, Jardine's, May 12.
Sinkiang, B. & S., May 12.
Soochow, B. & S., May 14.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, May 15.
Main, Melchers, May 17.

VANGUOVER, B.O.

Ixion, B.F., May 11.
Everett, States S.S., May 11.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., May 15.
Tyndareus, B.F., June 1.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., May 6.
Ixion, B.F., May 11.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 14.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 14.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., May 28.
Tyndareus, B.F., June 1.

WELSHAIWEL.

Huichow, B. & S., May 2.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 11.
Sarpedon, B.F., May 31.

Aeneas, due from Europe May 5.

Afrika, due from Shanghai May 14.
Aki Maru left for Manila Apr. 23.
Amur Maru due from Japan May 11.

Angers due from Europe May 21.
Antiochus due from Europe May 27.
Arafura due from Japan May 6.
Asphalion due from Japan June 2.

Asuku Maru due from Singapore May 27.
Athos II due from Japan May 7.
Atsuta Maru left for Shanghai Apr. 29.
Automedon due from Europe June 3.

Benlomond due from Europe May 30.
Benvorlich due from Europe May 30.
Bertram Rickmers due May 25.
Bessa due from Europe May 30.

Borneo Maru left for Singapore Apr. 23.
Burgeland left for Manila Apr. 22.
Canton due from Hamburg May 17.

Carmarthenshire due from Europe May 27.
Ceylon Maru due from Singapore Apr. 30.
Chicago Maru due from East Africa May 30.

City of Glasgow due from Shanghai May 1.
City of Lille due from Shanghai May 17.
City of Mobile due May 10.
City of Newcastle due from New York May 1.

City of Singapore due from New York May 29.
Claus Rickmers due May 10.
Coblentz due from Japan May 4.
Comiebank left for Shanghai Apr. 23.

Dardanus due from Singapore May 1.
D'Artagnan left for Shanghai Apr. 23.
Delhi due from Rotterdam Apr. 24.
Delta due from Singapore May 9.

Desau left for Singapore Apr. 30.
Diomed due from Japan May 23.
Duchessa d'Aosta left for Singapore May 1.
Duisburg left for Shanghai Apr. 23.

Emp. of Asia due from Vancouver May 8.
Emp. of France due from Vancouver May 27.
Emp. of Russia left for Shanghai Apr. 30.
Esquillo due from Shanghai May 25.

Eumaeus due from Singapore May 25.
Franken due from Shanghai May 20.
Fulda due from Europe May 6/7.
Ganges Maru left for Japan Apr. 22.

Ginjo Maru due from Singapore May 11.
Glauco due from Shanghai June 3.
Glenbank left for Haiphong Apr. 28.
Glenfifer due from Europe May 15.

Glenfifer left for Singapore May 1.
Glenbeg due from Shanghai May 29.
Gurna due from Singapore May 20.
Hakata Maru due from Japan May 5.

Haruna Maru due from Japan May 3.
Havelland due from Europe June 25.
Hector due from Shanghai May 15.
Himalaya Maru due from Japan May 7.

Hong Hwa due from Europe May 10.
Honojulu Maru due from Japan May 4.
Hosang arrived from Straits Apr. 23.
Hupei due from Shanghai Apr. 24.

Ichiyo Maru due from Sydney Mar. 24.
Ixion due from Japan Apr. 30.
Iyo Maru due from Singapore May

CHINA NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, W'wai, Chefoo & Tientsin	"HONGKONG"	On 2nd May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NINGHAI"	On 2nd May, Noon
AMOI, S'hai, N'chwang & Daint	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd May, 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & Tientsin	"SUNNING"	On 5th May, 7 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANTUNG"	On 5th May, 8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIANGSU"	On 5th May, Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & Tientsin	"SZECHUEN"	On 7th May, 5 p.m.
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th May, 10 a.m.
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 8th May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 9th May, 9 a.m.
AMOI, S'hai, N'chwang & Daint	"KANGCHOW"	On 9th May, 5 p.m.
W'wai, N'chwang & Tientsin	"KUEICHOW"	On 11th May, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & Tientsin	"SINKIANG"	On 12th May, 7 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANKING"	On 12th May, 8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KAYING"	On 12th May, Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & Tientsin	"SOOCHOW"	On 14th May, 5 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Sail
TAIPING	7th May	14th May
CHANGTE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	9th July	16th July

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S.S. "RHEXENOR"	via Suez Canal	8th May
S.S. "CITY OF LILLE"	via Suez Canal	10th May
S.S. "NELEUS"	via Suez Canal	5th June
S.S. "CITY OF SINGAPORE"	via Suez Canal	14th June

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to Change without Notice.

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T.S. "IMPERIAL PRINCE"	June 6th
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE"	June 20th

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To Marseilles via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
ATHOS II ... 7th May	SPHINX ... 21st May
D'ARTAGNAN ... 21st May	ANGERS ... 21st May
SPHINX ... 4th June	G. METZINGER ... 4th June
ANGERS ... 18th June	ANDRE LEBON ... 18th June
G. METZINGER ... 2nd July	PORTHO ... 2nd July
ANDRE LEBON ... 18th July	CHENONCEAUX ... 18th July
PORTHO ... 30th July	ATHOS II ... 30th July
CHENONCEAUX ... 13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 13th Aug.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	APRIL 30, 1929.										MAY 1, 1929.									
	Barometer at Sea Level	Barometer at Station	Thermometer	Hygrometer	Wind	Direction	Force	Clouds	Humidity	State of Sky	Barometer at Sea Level	Barometer at Station	Thermometer	Hygrometer	Wind	Direction	Force	Clouds	Humidity	State of Sky
Wladivostok	29.86	758.4	53	...	NE	4	b	6	...	...	29.92	759.9	41	...	NNE	0	o	...	...	...
Nemuro	29.86	758.3	...	...	S	...	...	5	...	...	29.86	758.3	...	...	NNW	1	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	29.86	758.3	...	...	SE	...	...	...	...	...	29.90	759.5	...	...	NNW	1	...	...	...	...
Tokio	29.98	761.5	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	755.0	...	...	N	0	...	...	...	...
Kochi	29.94	760.3	...	...	SE	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	756.5	...	...	N	1	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	29.92	760.0	...	...	SSE	...	...	...	...	...	29.76	756.0	...	...	N	1	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	29.88	759.0	...	...	ENE	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	757.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	29.84	758.0	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	29.86	758.5	...	...	SSW	2	...	...	...	...
Naha	29.86	758.5	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	757.5	...	...	SW	1	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	29.88	758.5	...	...	SW	...	...	...	...	...	30.02	762.5	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	30.02	762.5	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	29.65	753.1	64	63	SW	4	o	...	...	...
Chefoo	29.69	754.1	69	67	SSW	...	...	...	...	...	29.86	758.4	59	100	ESE	1	of	...	...	...
Shanghai	29.78	756.0	72	75	SSW	...	...	...	...	...	29.91	759.7	58	100	SE	2	of	...	...	...
Guttsch	29.80	756.9	65	94	SSE	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	756.4	70	90	E	2	of	...	...	...
Sharp Peak	29.69	754.2	72	90	SE	...	...	...	...	...	29.80	756.9	72	95	SW	2	r	...	...	...
Amoy	29.76	755.9	72	95	SSE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.80	756.9	73	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihou	29.84	758.0	81	76	N	...	...	...	...	...	29.86	758.4	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihu	29.89	759.3	90	...	SW	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	757.5	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tainan	29.87	758.7	86	...	SW	...	...	...	...	...	29.83	757.5	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koshu	29.88	759.0	86	...	W	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	757.2	75	...	SW	2	b	...	...	...
Pescadore	29.88	759.0	86	...	SSW	...	...	...	...	...	29.77	756.1	80	85	S	2	o	...	...	...
Hong Kong	29.74	755.4	84	72	SSW	...	...	...	...	...	29.76	755.9	77	96	S	4	o	...	...	...
Gap Rock	29.73	755.1	...	...	SSW	...	...	...	...	...	29.73	755.1	77	96	S	4	o	...	...	...
Macao	29.71	754.5	84	85	SW	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	757.4	78	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow	29.56	750.8	84	92	SSW	...	...	...	...	...	29.85	753.4	81	...	SSW	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	29.82	757.4	85	76	SSW	...	...	...	...	...	29.73	755.1	81	...	SSW	...	...	...	...	...
Phu Lien	29.61	752.2	86	78	SE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	29.71	754.5	86	...	SE	...	...	...	...	...	29.80	755.9	81	90	SE	4	o	...	...	...
Cape St. James	29.79	756.6	93	...	SSE	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	757.2	77	91	S	2	b	...	...	...
Esaco	29.80	756.9	86	71	SE	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	757.2	77	91	S	2	b	...	...	...
Esaco	29.76	755.0	90	66	NE	...	...	...	...	...	29.79	756.6	79	91	NE	4	o	...	...	...
Apurri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.79	756.6	79	91	NE	4	o	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	757.2	78	88	ENE	1	b	...	...	...
Vigan	29.76	756.0	93	46	SSE	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	757.2	81	84	NNE	2	b	...	...	...
Manila	29.80	756.9	86	78	NE	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	757.2	78	96	N	2	b	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	757.2	78	96	N	2	b	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.79	756.6	79	91	NE	4	o	...	...	...
Tacloban	29.74	755.4	90	66	NE	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	756.3	77	94	NNE	1	o	...	...	...
Iloilo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.80	756.9	76	...	ENE	2	b	...	...	...
Cebu	29.81	757.3	...	...	E	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.8	...	...	ENE	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	12.22	29.79	756.6	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	757.2	...	...	ENE	...	...	...	...	...
Saipan	11.00	29.79	756.6	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...	29.79	756.6	78	...	ENE	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.9	...	...	ESE	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.9	...	...	ESE	...	...	...	...	...
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.9	...	...	ESE	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.9	...	...	ESE	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.78	756.4	88	84	SW	4	b	6	...	29.84	757.9	...	...	SW	...	...	...	...	...

May 1d. 11h. 00m.—Pressure is highest in the Pacific to the east of the Bonins; depressions are situated over Tonking and to the north of Shanghai.
 Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 3.56 inches, against an average of 11.84 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 2ND.

District.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamook
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 1.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.89	29.83	29.72
Temperature	81	81	81
Humidity	78	83	82
Wind	...	...	...
Direction	SSW	S	S
Force	4	2	3
Weather	OQ	O	O
Rain	0.69	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 30.84

Lowest open-air Temperature, 1.79

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

\$7.50

will keep you in touch with Hong Kong news for six months

AFTER YOU GO AWAY

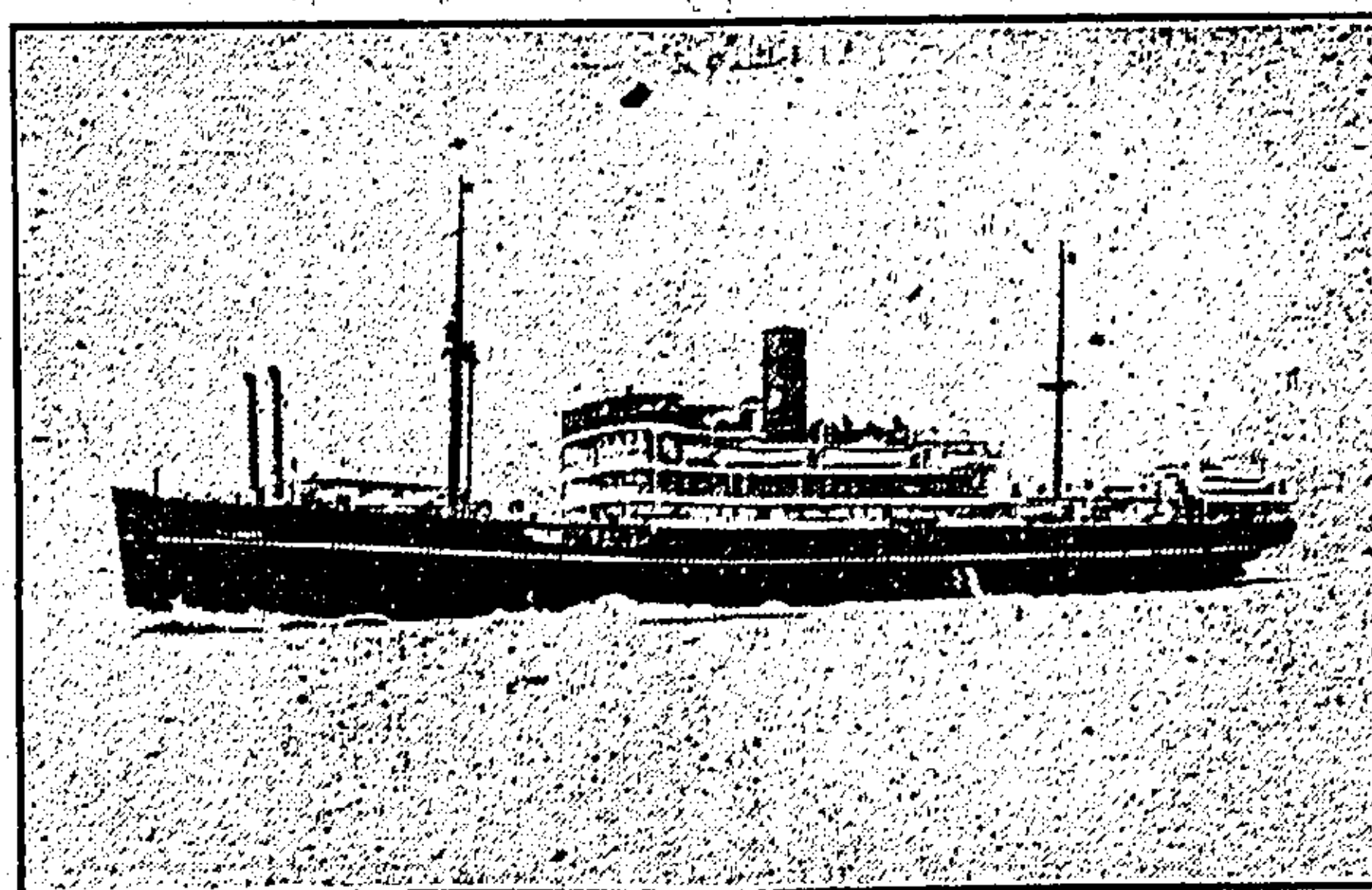
and you will certainly want to know what is happening. Send an order for the Weekly Press to be sent to you. We, at 11, Ice House Street, will do the rest.

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.L.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"HANGSANG" "WAISHING" "CHAKSANG" "KWONGSANG"	Sun. 8th May, at 7 a.m. Wed. 8th May, at 7 a.m. Sun. 12th May, at 7 a.m. Wed. 15th May, at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE ...	"SUISANG"	Sun. 12th May, at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHAL MOJI & KOBE ...	"KUTSANG"	Mon. 6th May, at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA...	"KUMSANG" "NAMSANG"	Tues. 7th May, at 3 p.m. Mon. 20th May, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ...	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Thurs. 9th May, at 10 a.m. Mon. 27th May, at Noon
TIENTSIN ...	"CHIPSHING"	Fri. 3rd May, at 7 a.m.
CANTON ...	"CHAKSANG"	Mon. 6th May, at 4 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver

	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 23	June 1
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 13	June 22
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 26	June 29	July 2	July 4	July 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 10	July 13	July 16	July 18	July 27
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 17
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 21	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	Sept. 8
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 12	Sept. 21
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Sept. 25	Sept. 28	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 12
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 26
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 16
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Nov. 13	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 21	Nov. 30
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 27	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Dec. 14
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 21	Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Jan. 4

E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.

Connecting Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec
every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow,
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HONG KONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
May 8	May 10	EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 10
May 23	May 25	EMPERESS OF FRANCE	May 31

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Monday, 6th May

ITO MARU ... Monday, 20th May

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

HARUNA MARU (Calla Hull) ... Saturday, 4th May

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 18th May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd May

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 29th June

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 11th May

+ PENANG MARU ... Tuesday, 28th May

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Thursday, 30th May

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

HAKATA MARU ... Monday, 6th May

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

+ TSUYAMA MARU ... Sunday, 12th May

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

+ TOYOOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 21st May

OALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

+ MALACCA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th May

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SADO MARU (Calla Nagasaki) ... Thursday, 2nd May

+ MORIOKA MARU (Mojji direct) ... Saturday, 4th May

+ TSUBUGA MARU ... Thursday, 9th May

KASHIMA MARU ... Monday, 13th May

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7

Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 18,900 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
17,900 TONS.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the returns to the Harbour Office of cargo carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

	Cargo for	Through
	H.K.	Ports.
British	—	650
Liangchow	—	—
Waishing	—	—
Ranella	2,054	—
Balikpapan	7,446	—
Nanning	—	—
Dahly	330	1,970
Hydrangea	—	—
Swatow	71	—
Campinas	—	—
Saigon	2,000	—
Canton	—	—
Haiphong	1,250	—
Dutch	—	—
Tijmanoeck	—	—
Bakavia	1,119	540
Tijbodas	—	—
Swatow	530	—
Tijsondari	—	—
Muntok	1,174	371
German	—	—
Dissan	—	—
Shanghai	35	7,353
Danish	—	—
Malaya	—	—
Singapore	1,469	1,100
Japanese	—	—
Hakodate	—	—
Maru	—	—
Japan	132	3,135
Karamasan	—	—
Maru	—	—
Keelung	526	2,400
Hozan Maru	—	—
Swatow	787	—
Chinese	—	—
Chung On	—	—
Shanmei	10	—
Shui Hing	30	—
Macao	10	—
Tak Hing	—	—
Autow	17	—
Total	18,900	17,924

Arrivals and Departures.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	6	9
Japanese	3	6
Norwegian	0	1
Chinese	3	3
Danish	1	0
Dutch	3	0
French	3	0
German	1	1
Portuguese	0	2
Italian	0	1
Total	20	23

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

	Passengers
Wai Shing (Br.) Saigon	41
Hydrangea (Br.) Swatow	214
Canton (Br.) Haiphong	27
Tijmanoeck (Dutch) Batavia	214
Tijmanoeck (Dutch) Batavia	234
Tijsondari (Dutch) Sourabaya and Muntok	718
Total	1,434

(Continued on next Column).

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MARINE COURT CASES.

Three masters of cargo boats were summoned for causing an obstruction at the Government Slipway, Yauwutai. An additional charge was brought against the third defendant for failing to stop when called upon to do so by the police.

All three pleaded guilty and were each fined \$5 or "5 days" on the first charge and a further fine of \$30 was imposed on the third defendant on the second charge.

Making Fast Too Soon.

Three masters of steam launches were before the Hon. Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., for making fast to the Takliwa whilst the vessel was under way, thereby causing an obstruction. The first two accused pleaded guilty but the third defendant said he was not guilty.

A police officer said that at about 4.30 p.m. on the 25th inst. the Takliwa was going alongside the wharf and was still under way when the defendant's launch was seen to make fast to the vessel with a cargo boat in spite of protests from the master of the vessel. Witness also told the accused to clear off but no notice was taken.

In answer to a question by the Magistrate the defendant said his was the third boat to make fast to the vessel.

The first defendant was fined \$90 or two weeks as he had a previous conviction against him and his second offence was a clear record he would regard his offence more leniently and a fine of \$10 or one week was imposed. As regards the third defendant his offence was the more serious because he ignored the orders of the police, he was therefore fined \$30 or three weeks.

No Navigating Lights.

The master of the motor launch Hime Maru failed to stop when called upon to do so by the Police. He also failed to exhibit navigating lights on his vessel while he was under way in Victoria Harbour yesterday evening. He pleaded guilty to both charges and was fined \$30 with the alternative of two weeks on the first charge and \$10 or one week on the second. In the event of the fines not being paid the sentences are to run concurrently.

Dangerous Goods.

The Tijmanoeck from Batavia and Balikpapan had on board 138 drums of Arak. Four hundred and fifty drums of the same liquor were carried by the Tijsondari. The vessel arrived on 30th inst. from Soerabaya and Muntok.

100 cases of sulphuric acid for Hong Kong, 15 cases resinsulphur phosphor and 10 cases amorphous phosphor for Bombay and 69 cases sulphuric acid and 30 cases Hydrochloric acid for Singapore were recorded on the manifest of the Hakodate Maru from Japan.

Unserviceable Cordite.

A Royal Naval Armament Depot notification states that a quantity of unserviceable cordite will be burnt at Stonecutters' Rifle Range on Friday, 3rd inst.

ARRIVALS.

April 30.

Hakodate Maru, Japanese str., 3,228 tons, Capt. H. Takesu, from Sakai, buoy No. A23.—N.Y.K.

May 1.

Borneo, British str., 1,977 tons, Capt. J. H. van den Berg, from Saigon, buoy No. C17.—Chang Tong Ha

Campinas, French str., 1,979 tons, Capt. Guacaron Jablue, from Saigon, buoy No. B21.—M.M. & Co.

Chang Kiang, French str., 1,830 tons, Capt. L. J. Crucho, from Canton, buoy No. B21.—Sing Kee & Co.

Damptoe, Norwegian str., 1,430 tons, Capt. E. N. Johnson, from Swatow, Takoo Dock Wharf.—Karsten Larsen & Co.

Hai Ching, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. O. H. Farrer, from Fochow, Swatow, Douglas Wharf.—Dougliss

Hangsang, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. E. V. Bishop, from Tsingtao, Shanghai and Swatow, West Point Wharf.—J.M. & Co.

Hozan Maru, Japanese str., 2,347 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Swatow, O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

Huichow, British str., 1,229 tons, Capt. E. M. Gellie, from Canton, buoy No. C19.—B. & S.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. Brewer, from Swatow, Co. Wharf.—Order.

Kathe, German str., 906 tons, Capt. E. Frandsen, from Chafco, buoy No. C44.—Kwong Mow Tai

Liang Chow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. F. Gibbs, from Canton, buoy No. C45.—B. & S.

Malaya, Danish str., 5,512 tons, Capt. N. P. Kruse, from Singapore, Stonecutters.—John Manners

Sado Maru, Japanese str., 3,629 tons, Capt. M. Uchino, from Singapore, buoy No. A3.—N.Y.K.

Sunning, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Swatow, buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Tijmanoeck, Dutch str., 3,510 tons, Capt. J. Schol, from Balikpapan, buoy No. 241.—J.O.J.L.

Wing Wo, Chinese str., 503 tons, Capt. Lee Cheong Sang, from K. C. Wan, Saikong Wharf.—Chip Yick

Yeyun Maru, Japanese str., 1,234 tons, Capt. R. Takemoto, from Weihaiwei, buoy No. B36.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

May 1:

Bintang, for Hoihow.

Canton, for Haiphong.

Chang Kiang, for Pakboi.

Cremier, for Swatow.

Deli Maru, for Swatow.

Hakodate Maru, for Singapore.

Hangsang, for Canton.

Kathe, for Canton.

Maunsang, for Sandakan.

Nanning, for Canton.

Sado Maru, for Portland.

Seistan, for Singapore.

Sunning, for Canton.

Tijbodas, for Banka.

Tijsondari, for Amoy.

Wing Wo, for K. C. Wan.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NAGPORE"	5,483	4th May	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,834	8th May	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"KALYAN"	5,834	11th May	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"MOBIL"	10,983	14th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"LABORE"	5,834	17th May	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"DELTA"	8,097	21st May	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"JEYPORE"	5,834	24th May	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	28th May	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don.
"PERIM"	7,646	31st May	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	3rd June	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"MIRZAPORE"	8,715	6th June	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"ALIPORE"	5,834	9th June	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"BANPUA"	16,601	12th June	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,834	15th June	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"KEYBER"	9,114	18th June	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"MALWA"	10,980	21st June	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	24th June	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"MOREA"	10,983	27th June	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	30th June	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MIRZAPORE"	8,715	3rd July	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"ALIPORE"	5,834	6th July	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"KARMALA"	9,128	9th July	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,834	12th July	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.
"KALYAN"	5,834	15th July	Mars, L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dm.

* Cargo only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APOAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	4th May, 8 a.m.	Singapore, Penang & Rangoon
"TAKADA"	6,949	11th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,018	21st May	do
"TALMA"	10,000	8th June	do
"SANTHA"	7,764	4th July	do
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	10th July	do

B.L.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ABAFURA"	6,000	8th May	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"TANDA"	6,956	11st May	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th July	Sydney and Melbourne.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	2nd Aug.	do
"TANDA"	6,956	30th Aug.	do

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Otsu, Kolumbugan, Tawau, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co., Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PERIM"	7,646	6th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TANDA"	6,956	7th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"DELTA"	8,097	10th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TALMA"	10,000	13th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ROSSINGTON COURT"	—	14th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"GURNA"	5,248	21st May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	24th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"SANTHA"	7,764	5th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,005	7th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TILSINGTON COURT"	—	10th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MIRZAPORE"	8,715	10th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ALIPORE"	5,834	13th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	15th June	Shanghai

